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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14-6 (57-43). Tomorrow fair, rain. Yesterday's temp. 14-8 (57-46). LONDON: Fair, showers. Yesterday's temp. 17-15 (63-59). Tomorrow fair, showers. Yesterday's temp. 17-15 (63-59). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 25-14 (77-57). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 27-14 (80-57). Yesterday's temp. 21-11 (70-52).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Lebanon	90 P
Belgium	14 B.Fr	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.65
Italy	280 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	53.25
Israel	1.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Prisoner Group Shown to Press By Chile Junta

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23 (WP).—The military junta yesterday gave the press a guided tour of the national football stadium, where the commanding officer said at least 3,500 prisoners were being held as a result of the Sept. 11 coup.

More than 200 foreign correspondents and cameramen saw about 1,000 prisoners seated in the sun under the guard of heavily armed soldiers.

The number and treatment of prisoners has become a major issue since the overthrow of Salvador Allende's government, and the junta generals sought to show that there was no abuse of those arrested for carrying arms or other violations of the state of siege.

Earlier in the day, the air force commander, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, held a press conference and said that all prisoners were held either at the stadium or at a naval base on Dawson Island in the Pacific.

Gen. Leigh, a member of the four-man junta, put the number in the stadium at 7,000, including curfew violators. He said that the island prison holds "30 very important persons" who had been in the upper levels of the Allende government.

Col. Jorge Espinosa, in charge of the improvised stadium-prison, explaining why newsmen saw only about 1,000 prisoners in his charge, said that many were away for hearings under the military courts.

He said that the total held at the stadium was in no case over 4,000. He said that about 600 had been released in the last week, subject to recall if further evidence were found.

Among those held for a time at the stadium were six Americans, Col. Espinosa said, but they had been released or were about to be.

The prisoners shouted about ill treatment and claimed that resistance was still rife outside the capital. The journalists tossed packs of cigarettes over the rifles of the guards and the detainees scrambled for them.

Under the rules of Chile's military justice, the prisoners can have no direct contact with their families. But the Red Cross and priests have been allowed to act as intermediaries.

No women prisoners were among the detainees in the stadium seats. Col. Espinosa said 34 were in detention below the stands, and that they came out for a stroll occasionally "to the fervent applause of the other inmates."

Professing concern for the slow pace of the prisoners' processing, Col. Espinosa complained that many prisoners had no papers, gave false names and claimed foreign citizenship. "This complicates our investigations," he said. None of the prisoners has been formally charged, he added, and until that happens, no lawyers will be allowed to see them.

Many in the guarded area were young. Some of the Latin American correspondents recognized Uruguayans or Brazilians and Bolivians who were living in Chile as political refugees from military regimes in their countries.

Just before the press arrived, some Swiss from the International Red Cros toured the stadium and ate the same lunch as the detainees. Col. Espinosa said that their description of it was "very good, but little." He said the prisoners' diet consists of coffee with milk and bread for breakfast, milk (provided by the Red Cross) before a lunch of macaroni and vegetables and some soup for supper.

The detainees sleep in the dressing rooms beneath the stands. Blankets are provided by the armed forces or the Red Cross. Concession booths at the entrances are to be used as reception centers for visitors trying to find missing relatives. A list of prisoners is expected any day now, the colonel said.

Reports of deaths in the fighting that accompanied the coup vary as widely as those of arrests.

Yesterday, the junta, which is headed by the army's Gen. Augusto Pinochet, said that 244 persons had been killed in the coup and the ensuing fighting.

The figure more than doubles the previous officially announced death toll of 95. No figures on wounded were given in the report, which was released by the government's general secretariat.

There are unofficial estimates that the number of deaths substantially exceeds the government figures.

The report said that 31 of those killed were national police or military personnel.

Gen. Oscar Bonilla, interior minister, acknowledged that the number of fatalities was undoubtedly imprecise "because of" the technique used by the extremists to carry away their dead and wounded."

At his press conference yesterday, Gen. Leigh stressed the junta's intention to depoliticize the country and said: "We are not fascists."

Asked if foreign investors would have any guarantees against nationalization — a major objective of Mr. Allende's administration — Gen. Leigh said: "Yes, we are confident. We can assure those who want to invest in our country."

He said that industries and farms taken over illegally during Mr. Allende's Marxist regime will be returned to their legitimate owners.

But he added: "We are not going to take a backward step. That which has legally passed to the state will stay in the hands of the state."

Among the properties nationalized legally under Chilean law are large copper mines formerly owned by U.S. interests. They were expropriated under a constitutional amendment unanimously passed by Congress. Extensive areas of farmland were expropriated under an agrarian reform law enacted by the Chris-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

CHILEAN SOLDIER guards prisoners in Santiago national stadium which army is using as detention center for thousands of people arrested after the military coup.

Deadlock Seen on Reduced-Charge Issue

Agnew Reportedly Bargaining Over Resignation, Guilty Plea

By Richard M. Cohen and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew's lawyers and Justice Department officials have been engaged in "delicate negotiations" concerning a possible Agnew resignation to be coupled with a guilty plea to a relatively minor offense, according to informed sources.

The negotiations, according to two sources, could be described as plea bargaining.

But the Agnew lawyers and Justice Department officials now are deadlocked in their negotiations, the sources said. The deadlock apparently developed late last week and, as a result, Mr. Agnew's lawyers are now prepared to attempt to block the federal grand jury investigation of the Vice-President in Baltimore on constitutional grounds.

Judah Best, one of the Vice-President's attorneys, confirmed that the lawyers now plan to file motions in U.S. District Court in Baltimore this week in connection with the Agnew investigation.

'Constitutional Impediments'

Mr. Best said the arguments Mr. Agnew's lawyers will raise "will be consistent with our position on the constitutional impediments" to a criminal investigation of the Vice-President. Mr. Agnew's lawyers have stated repeatedly that they believe the Vice-President may not be indicted by a grand jury unless he is first impeached and removed from office by Congress.

There are also indications that Mr. Agnew's lawyers may seek a court order barring all participants and lawyers in the case from discussing it with reporters. Mr. Agnew has strongly condemned leaks about the case to the press.

When The Washington Post reported yesterday that Mr. Agnew's lawyers have been engaged in the negotiations concerning a possible Agnew resignation, Mr. Best said that the story was "without foundation" and that the Vice-President "is not contemplating resignation."

It was not clear during the weekend whether the deadlock in the negotiations meant there was no hope of some settlement of the case short of a clash on the unprecedented constitutional issue that Mr. Agnew's lawyers have said they would raise. According to one source, the legal papers the Vice-President's lawyers plan to file are already written, but they are not likely to be filed in court until at least Wednesday.

That would leave additional time for final bargaining sessions between the lawyers and Justice Department officials.

Mr. Agnew's office announced yesterday that the Vice-President plans to organize a defense fund to help pay anticipated legal costs in the case.

Public Signal

This announcement, coupled with Mr. Best's confirmation of plans to file legal papers in Baltimore this week, appeared to be a public signal to the Justice Department that Mr. Agnew is prepared for a protracted and unprecedented constitutional confrontation unless a satisfactory settlement is reached soon.

There was widespread speculation that the deadlock centered on the issue of Mr. Agnew pleading guilty to even a minor charge.

Fred Graham, the Justice Department correspondent for the CBS television network, reported that the negotiations were conducted personally by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, chief of the department's Criminal Division.

Mr. Graham quoted a source as saying Mr. Agnew offered to resign in exchange for a promise that he will not be prosecuted in the Maryland bribery probe. According to the CBS report, Mr. Petersen, with Mr. Richardson's approval, rejected the offer, insisted that Mr. Agnew plead guilty to a charge that could possibly mean a jail sentence, and said, "We've got the evidence. We've got it cold."

On the negotiations, a congressional source said: "We've got it on good authority that Agnew is engaged in plea bargaining—that Agnew's resignation is part of the plea."

Disclosure of these negotiations followed a private White House meeting between Mr. Agnew and President Nixon on Thursday, which was held at Mr. Agnew's request. Despite an official agreement that neither side would discuss the meeting, a White House aide said that Mr. Agnew's resignation was a topic of the meeting and that the Vice-President left in a "very discouraged mood."

J. Marsh Thomson, the Vice-President's press secretary, would not comment on the meeting itself, but he made no attempt to conceal that Mr. Agnew was discouraged.

"It's understandable that the Vice-President might be letting some of this discouragement show," Mr. Thomson said. "It's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



NYT.

Sen. Mike Mansfield

Senate Votes This Month

Mansfield Moves for 50% Cut In Troops Overseas by 1976

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Despite a presidential letter expressing all-out opposition, the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, moved yesterday to slash U.S. overseas troop levels by 50 percent during the next three years.

Introduced as an amendment to the pending $20.5-billion defense procurement authorization bill, the proposal set the stage for a major confrontation between Sen. Mansfield and President Nixon over defense policy. A Senate vote is expected early this month.

A major clash also is looming over the proposal of Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., to block acceleration of planning for the Trident nuclear submarine system.

In the past, Sen. Mansfield has sought unsuccessfully to force a pullback of up to half the 300,000-man U.S. contingent in Europe. With nuclear weapons the major deterrent to Russian attack, he has argued, Europe's defense could be achieved with a leaner, cheaper ground force.

Modified Proposal

This year, he has completely retailored his proposal in the hope of softening the opposition of NATO backers. Instead of cutting NATO forces, the amendment applies broadly to the entire 500,000 land and air personnel the United States has stationed overseas. It doesn't apply to about 100,000 overseas naval personnel.

Under the amendment, the overall cutback must be completed by June 30, 1976, with a quarter of the pullback coming in the first year and another quarter in the second. The cuts can be made in any area of the world the President chooses. Mansfield backers say this allows the President to avoid dipping into the NATO force until the third year.

The Mansfield plan was offered only a few moments after the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, received a letter from the President strongly opposing any NATO or weapons cutbacks. A copy was sent to Sen. Mansfield.

The letter said forced troop reductions and weapons cuts would undermine U.S. attempts to negotiate a mutual balanced force reduction (MBFR) in Europe and to place new curbs on strategic nuclear weapons.

"A unilateral cut in our NATO troops would begin a serious unraveling of the fabric of NATO. It would completely disrupt our MBFR and burden-sharing negotiations," the President wrote.

Weapons Aid for Asia

Mr. Nixon also called "unwise" proposals to cut weapons aid for South Vietnam and Laos from $1.6 billion to $500 million and to cut the Trident and other weapons systems he has requested.

The Senate completed its third day of debate on the defense bill yesterday by voting to kill $1.7 million in advance procurement authority for the Airborne Warning and Control System, a flying command post concept, although it left $158 million for AWACS research and development.

It turned down, 41 to 30, a proposal to make mandatory a Senate Armed Services Committee request that the Pentagon slash overseas command headquarters personnel from 16,100 to 12,600.

Kissinger Takes Official Oath At Ceremony in White House

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—Henry A. Kissinger, a refugee from Nazi persecution who came to the United States 35 years ago, was sworn in yesterday as the 56th secretary of state.

In a White House ceremony, U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger administered the oath of office.

Mr. Kissinger's mother, Mrs. Louis Kissinger of New York, stood next to her son. Her handbag dangled on her arm as she held the Bible and her eyes glistened with tears as she looked up at her son swearing to uphold the Constitution of the United States. It was an oath similar to the one he took in 1943 in Spartanburg, S.C., when he became a U.S. citizen. He received a standing ovation.

'Man of My Origin'

"There is no country in the world where it is conceivable that a man of my origin could be standing here next to the President of the United States," Mr. Kissinger said after reciting the oath in the East Room of the White House.

Mrs. Kissinger, greeting people at a cake-and-coffee reception in the State Dining Room afterward, was told she must be very proud. "That's the understatement of the year," she replied in a voice only lightly accented.

Louis Kissinger, the new secretary's father, received compliments from senators, cabinet officers and White House officials with a big smile and obvious pride.

Cabinet officials and dozens of senators of both parties were present. But Vice-President Agnew, although invited, did not show up.

Mr. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said the Vice-President's absence from the ceremonies had no significance. "He just didn't come into the office," Mr. Thomson said. "There's no real significance that he didn't show up beyond the fact that he decided to spend the weekend on personal and private time."

Another who was absent was Mr. Kissinger's predecessor, William P. Rogers, who was long overshadowed by the President's foreign policy adviser. For years Mr. Kissinger was considered secretary of state in everything but name. Yesterday he got the title while keeping his post as head of t. National Security Council.

In what appeared to be an effort to prove Mr. Kissinger's intentions to mold a bipartisan foreign policy, the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma were seated in the center row.

'Unambiguous' July Deadline Set For World Money System Reform

By Hobart Rowen

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 23 (WP).—A firm deadline of July 31, 1974, for "settling the issues of international monetary reform" was agreed upon today by the Committee of Twenty, just before tomorrow's opening of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

The Committee of Twenty was set up by the IMF last year to work out a new and modernized monetary system. Originally, it was hoped that the committee would have produced an outline of an agreement by now.

But this hope has been dashed, and even more modest predictions made in July that some significant "new step" would be taken at Nairobi seem out of the question.

Many Europeans here blame the United States for the delay, suggesting that the United States has lost interest in pushing for reform because it is content with floating rates. So far this year, the U.S. balance of payments has improved markedly, and American officials are expecting further gains in 1974.

'Unambiguous' Deadline

U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz referred to the new July 31 deadline as "unambiguous" and one that would force an "acceleration" of the work programs of both the Committee of Twenty ministers and deputies. The latter group was directed to meet again Thursday.

Acknowledging that there had been "impatience" and "disappointment" at the inconclusive meeting of the Committee of Twenty deputies in Paris on Sept. 5-7, Mr. Shultz said that nevertheless there was enough evidence of political will at today's session of the ministerial group to set a hard deadline for July.

It would permit time, he said, for the agreement to be put in formal language for submission to the 1974 annual session, as was suggested yesterday by IMF Managing Director Hendrik J. Witteveen.

Mr. Shultz admitted that today's ministerial session was "procedural rather than substantive, but the implications of the procedural decisions, I think, are strong."

In early August, however, the anticipation was that the ministers would be far enough along at today's session so that the annual meeting could give the Committee of Twenty a mandate to develop new articles of agreement.

Such a step was rescheduled—if the new deadline is kept—for after July 31.

It has been clear for some days that Mr. Shultz and the other ministers would not be able to work out any of the substantive issues—notably the exchange-rate adjustment process and dollar convertibility—at today's session.

But at the initiative of Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi, the July 31 deadline was worked out at a small dinner party he gave last night. Attending were Mr. Shultz, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, German Economics Minister Helmut Schmidt and British Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber.

January Talks Set

In essence, the "Big Five" agreed to put aside the areas of contention, set the new deadline and start to work on other problems. Thus, they set up a new ministerial session for January at which they will tackle the problem of special drawing rights and their characteristics.

Meanwhile, the deputies have been instructed to break up into working groups and to concentrate on the deadlocked issues with the hope, Mr. Shultz said, "that the political will so evident in July in Washington can become evident again."

Today's revised timetable, as detailed by Mr. Shultz, calls for another meeting of the ministers "in late spring, maybe June," when they will be able to review the progress made by the deputies. Coincident with all of these formal sessions, Mr. Shultz said, he expects to be meeting with the ministers of the major U.S. trading partners.

Mr. Shultz tried to put the most optimistic construction possible on the outcome of the brief ministerial session this morning, knowing that the "first outline of reform" to be forwarded to the board of governors tomorrow will be an inconclusive list of various options.

"There's an awful lot of agreement when you go back and add it up over the past year," he said, "so there's an awful lot to build on."

The formal announcement of the decision that reform issues should be settled by July 31 was made by Ali Wardhana, the chairman of the Committee of Twenty. He will hold a press conference tomorrow, when the "first outline of reform" is made public.

Iceland Ponders Break With U.K. On New Incident

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Iceland will not oppose continued consular relations with Britain even if a "ramming" incident yesterday leads to a break in diplomatic links, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said today.

The latest incident in the year-old war of nerves over Iceland's disputed extension of its fishing limits is due to be brought before a maritime court here. Only after this will the goverment decide on its future ties with London.

The court is now expected to meet tomorrow, after the return to port of the Aegir, the patrol boat allegedly rammed yesterday by the British frigate Lincoln.

This made it unlikely that the government would decide before Wednesday whether to carry out its 12-day-old threat to sever diplomatic links with Britain if there were any new ramming incidents.

The Lincoln was accused of twice deliberately ramming the Aegir, causing little damage and no injuries.

Che Guevara Aide Seized

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Police captured one of the last surviving members of Che Guevara's guerrilla group during a brief gunbattle last night, the Interior Ministry said. Salustio Choque fought under Guevara, who was killed in 1967.



Associated Press.

THE SECRETARY'S FAMILY—President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (second from left) pose for pictures in White House Saturday with Mr. Kissinger's family. From left: His son, David, his daughter, Elizabeth, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kissinger.

Strike Is Halted At U.K. Chrysler

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The 7,000 striking workers that have nearly paralyzed Chrysler Motors in Britain agreed yesterday to return to work tonight for one week to permit negotiations over their pay claims.

The agreement was announced after a day of secret talks between union leaders and company representatives.

Men involved in the dispute work at Chrysler's Linwood plant in Scotland. The tie-up that has lasted for weeks has halted work at other Chrysler plants because of the lack of parts from Linwood.

Chrysler officials have warned the men that continuance of the walkout could force the company to withdraw from the British auto industry altogether.

Couple, Freed by Junta, Returns to U.S.

2 Say They Saw 400-500 Executions in Chile

MIAMI, Sept. 23 (AP).—A U.S. couple held prisoner for a week in Chile said today that they had witnessed the execution of between 400 to 500 persons since the military took control of Chile.

Patricia and Adam Garrett Schesch, who returned to the United States today, also accused Chile's new military leaders of "conducting a pogrom against foreigners."

The Schesches, graduate students at the University of Wisconsin, were released on Friday and expelled from Chile with their 1 1/2-year-old son. They arrived in Miami aboard one of the first flights permitted to leave Santiago, the Chilean capital.

"We personally saw the shooting of 400 to 500 prisoners, in groups of 30 to 40, at the National Stadium where we were being held," said Mr. Schesch, 31. He said the shootings were carried out by the military.

In Santiago, the military junta termed the Schesches' allegations "absolutely baseless."

"I can assure you that not even one person, let alone 400 or 500, has been executed," a spokesman said.

Mrs. Schesch, 30, said the couple had also seen and heard beatings administered to prisoners, many of them foreigners.

The junta has admitted that 5,000 to 7,000 persons have been detained in Santiago's main soccer stadium since the Sept. 11 coup. They are being freed after questioning at a rate of about 100 a day, an official source said.

Two Maryknoll priests from the United States, the Rev. Francis Flynn of Miami and the Rev. Joseph Daugherty of the Boston area, are being detained at the stadium. Their release was expected yesterday but was delayed because authorities said they wanted to question them further.

Junta Gives Toll

The junta said yesterday that 244 persons were killed during the coup which ousted the government of Marxist President Salvador Allende. They previously had confirmed five executions since the coup. Unofficial estimates of the deaths ran much higher.

Weary and nervous, the Schesches said at Miami airport that they had been in Chile 2 1/2 years, conducting research for their doctoral degrees in history and sociology.

They said that they were arrested on Sept. 14, when Chilean troops burst into their home and found news clippings, books and other material considered Marxist and subversive.

Mr. Schesch said he was beaten on the night he was arrested. "They told me I would be shot," he said.

Son Not Confined

The Schesches' son was allowed to live with friends during their confinement.

They said they wanted to appeal to people "to put pressure on to help the foreigners there."

"One of their [the junta's] tactics is a pogrom on foreigners," Mr. Schesch said. "There have been killings and there have been beatings, of Europeans, Latins and others."

He accused the U.S. Embassy of "not caring" about what was happening to them and other Americans in Chile.

Mr. Schesch said he thought he and his wife were released "because we were lucky . . . I guess we were considered a hot potato for them. There were telegrams sent from the university, from senators and the governor [of Wisconsin]."



United Press International

JUNTA CHIEF—Chilean General Augusto Pinochet holding a press conference in the Santiago war college. He said no foreign power was involved in military take-over.

Press Sees Chile Prisoner Group

(Continued from Page 1)

tian Democratic government that preceded Mr. Allende's regime.

British Recognition

LONDON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Britain yesterday formally recognized the new government in Chile.

A Foreign Office spokesman, confirming the move, said that it had been made after consultations with Britain's partners in the European Economic Community. All nine EEC nations either have granted recognition to the Chilean junta or will do so in the near future, the spokesman added.

The Foreign Office stressed that recognition was "a neutral act" and did not imply approval or disapproval of the junta's actions. The spokesman said that before the granting of recognition, normal Foreign Office criteria were applied. The junta, he said, met these criteria in that it was in effective control of the country with a reasonable expectancy of permanency and had the obedience of the mass of the population.

The opposition Labor party was quick to condemn the move. Ivor Richard, Labor's spokesman on foreign affairs, called it "overhasty and ill-considered."

In explaining the decision on recognition, officials also noted that it was important to protect the interests of 4,000 British subjects in Chile. Another overriding reason, a spokesman said, was that Britain, one of the largest consumers of copper in the world, gets more than one-third of those imports from Chile.

U.S. Plot Denied

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, of Montana, said yesterday that a Senate panel has thus far found nothing to indicate U.S. involvement in the overthrow of President Allende. He said a Foreign Relations subcommittee has held two sessions on the matter.

Latvian Jew Stages Protest; Is Arrested by Moscow Police

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP).—Soviet police arrested a young Jewish dissident from Latvia during a protest demonstration here today and forcibly confiscated a film from an American correspondent covering the event.

The newsman, Roger Leddington of the Associated Press, was detained by police immediately after the protester, Arkady Shpilberg, was hustled away by police for displaying a poster reading "Let Me Go to My Family in Israel."

The incident occurred in front of the headquarters of the Communist party's Central Committee in downtown Moscow.

The police officials denied Mr. Leddington permission to telephone the U.S. Embassy here during the 1 1/2 hours he was held in the party building.

The correspondent was released after a group of policemen confiscated a roll of film of Mr. Shpilberg's demonstration.

Informed of the detention, an embassy spokesman said the Soviet action appeared to be a violation of the consular agreement between the two nations. The accord stipulates the right of citizens to call their respective embassies when detained.

The spokesman said the embassy would determine if the incident warranted an official protest to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

It was not immediately known what had happened to Mr. Shpilberg.

The young Riga protester had been released from a Soviet labor camp last month after serving a three-year term in connection with an alleged hijack plot by a group of Leningrad Jews in 1970.

His wife and child were issued exit visas to Israel 26 days before Mr. Shpilberg was released, Jewish sources reported.

Mr. Shpilberg, they said, has subsequently been denied permission to join his family because he refused to plead guilty at his trial.

The informants said Mr. Shpilberg had tried in vain to obtain an exit visa from various government and party agencies.

The young man's plight has attracted the attention of Soviet nuclear physicist Andrei P. Sakharov who appealed yesterday to world public opinion for help in Mr. Shpilberg's case.

Meanwhile, in another case involving dissent inside Russia, two scientists rallied to the support of art historian Yevgeny Barabanov, who said he is under investigation and threat of arrest for sending underground manuscripts to the West.

Mathematician Igor R. Shafarevich said in a statement that the fact that Mr. Barabanov sent manuscripts abroad to save them from destruction by Soviet authorities makes his action a vital test in the struggle for a free exchange of ideas between East and West.

Cybernetics specialist Mikhail S. Agursky also issued a separate appeal to "all people who value spiritual freedom" to speak out in defense of Mr. Barabanov.

Meir Trip Approved

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The cabinet today approved Premier Golda Meir's trip to Strasbourg next week to address the Council of Europe on Oct. 1.



United Press International

FRIENDS IN NEED—Vice-President Agnew (right) with humorous poster sent by 100 congressmen showing cat dangling from line with caption reading "Hang in there baby." *Making the presentation are Rep. William Dickinson, left, and Rep. Samuel Devine.*

Agnew Is Said to Negotiate Quitting

(Continued from Page 1)

a rough ball game and the slings and arrows are coming hot and heavy."

The White House aide who disclosed that the two men had discussed resignation said also that Mr. Nixon had assured Mr. Agnew that White House aides were not trying to promote his resignation.

Mr. Thomson said that this report was highly suspect because "only two people know what went on in there and they are not talking."

Attorney General Richardson met Thursday with the U.S. Attorney for Maryland, George Beall, to discuss the Agnew case. According to informed sources, the discussion dealt with the Agnew negotiations. "All the action is in Washington, not in Baltimore," the source said.

Mr. Agnew was notified last month that he is under criminal investigation in Baltimore concerning allegations that while he was Maryland governor he received kickbacks from engineering and architectural firms doing business with the state. Mr. Agnew has denied the charges and repeatedly proclaimed his innocence.

Justice Department officials reportedly are unwilling to make any deal which would allow Mr. Agnew to resign his office in exchange for an agreement that he would not be prosecuted. Conscious of the damage done to the department's image as a result of Watergate, Justice officials apparently are insistent that Mr. Agnew plead guilty to some charge in exchange for special consideration from the government.

On Capitol Hill, there were a variety of rumors—some of them contradictory—on both the negotiations occurring at the Justice Department and the reported rift between President Nixon and Mr. Agnew.

"I just don't know," a Republican senator said. "This thing is so hot that they can't let it go much longer. The pressure," he said, "has got to be coming from the President."

Another high Republican source said, "It simply can't go on much longer under this kind of pressure." He said it was inconceivable to him that the Agnew investigation could have proceeded to this point unless the Justice Department thought it had a tight case.

Grand Jury Decision

Mr. Richardson decided last Friday to allow the evidence against Mr. Agnew to proceed to the grand jury. Up to now, the evidence obtained by the U.S. Attorney's office in Baltimore has not been presented to a special federal grand jury meeting there. The panel has been investigating political corruption in Maryland since January and already has indicted Mr. Agnew's successor as Baltimore County Executive, Dale Anderson, a Democrat.

The grand jury met for about 1 1/2 hours last Thursday and will meet again Thursday to consider evidence against certain other Baltimore County officials, sources said. It is then expected to begin hearing evidence against Mr. Agnew either next week or the following week.

Plea bargaining is an accepted practice in American jurisprudence. In many criminal cases, a defendant or grand jury target will be offered the opportunity to plead guilty to a lesser charge rather than stand trial on all the possible charges against him.

In the case of a grand jury investigation, the suspect can plead guilty to a "criminal information" even before an indictment is handed down. The plea must then be brought before a judge for approval. If the judge consents, the defendant is then sentenced.

Rep. Albert Rebuts Nixon On Criticism of Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Speaker of the House Carl Albert defended the legislative record of Congress today and said President Nixon's criticism was an attempt to obscure the administration's own failures.

In a nationwide radio address in response to Mr. Nixon's latest attack, Rep. Albert, D., Okla., said Congress has compiled an impressive record this year and will improve on it before adjourning.

"The President does not have a monopoly on wisdom or on a commitment to serve the nation's business," Rep. Albert said. "Congress is doing and will continue to do its part in moving the legislative program forward."

Rep. Albert's speech was the Democrat's reply to a second State of the Union message by Mr. Nixon, on Sept. 10. Mr. Nixon preceded the delivery of his written message to Congress with a nationwide radio broadcast.

Nixon Is Disappointed

In his message, Mr. Nixon said Congress's performance was disappointing, particularly in regard to 50 measures proposed by the administration.

Rep. Albert said 40 of the 50 priority items were already in the legislative process when Mr. Nixon delivered the message and that half of them have passed one or both houses of Congress. The message itself, Rep. Albert said, "contained an embarrassing lack of new initiatives."

It is Congress that has taken the lead, Rep. Albert said, in trying to deal with the major problems facing the nation in the areas of the economy, health, energy and crime.

"Congress granted the President some of the most sweeping economic powers a Congress can confer upon a President," he said. "Because the President was slow to act, the cost of living is up 8 percent compared with 3.4 percent for all of 1972."

The administration's shifts from control to decontrol to re-control of prices have provided no relief from inflation, Rep. Albert said.

50% Margin Required

Peron Obtains 61.2% of Votes In Argentina's First Returns

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23 (AP).—Heavy voting today was believed to have assured Juan D. Peron the presidency again, 18 years to the day after military officers took power after ousting him.

Early unofficial returns, from 10 percent of the 55,000 polling places, gave Gen. Peron 61.2 percent of the ballots against 24.9 percent for his nearest rival, television stations reported.

Gen. Peron is running on a ticket on which his third wife, Isabel, is the vice-presidential candidate.

If he failed to get more than 50 percent of the vote, Gen. Peron would have to participate in a runoff, but even in that case he would be a hands-down favorite. Being forced into a runoff would be an embarrassment, however.

Argentina's 14.3 million voters —everyone between 18 and 70 years of age is required to vote —had four choices for president as they flocked to the polls on a bright spring day. More than 40 percent cast ballots by noon. The polls closed at 2000 GMT.

Balloting went smoothly although voters dropped phosphorous bombs into ballot boxes in some districts.

Strongest Challenge

The strongest challenge to the 77-year-old general was considered to be the candidacy of Ricardo Balbin, 69, a loser in three previous presidential elections but a man whom Gen. Peron has called one of the most important political leaders in the country.

Although Mr. Balbin spent a year in jail during Gen. Peron's nine-year previous reign, he had been considered the likely running mate for Gen. Peron before the candidacy of Mrs. Peron, 45, a former dancer, was announced.

Mr. Balbin, who heads the Radical Civic Union party, polled 2,537,065 votes in March when Gen. Peron's designated candidate, Hector J. Campora, won.

Mr. Campora totaled 49.56 percent of the votes in March, and military authorities ruled him the winner without a runoff. He resigned on July 14, after Gen. Peron had become eligible to run in a new election.

The other important challenger today was Francisco Manrique, a former naval officer and journalist running as the candidate of a center-right coalition. He won 1,775,867 votes in the March balloting.

The fourth candidate, Socialist Juan Carlos Coral, tallied 73,796 votes in March. The leftist vote faced a split, because the Communist party, claiming 150,000 members, is supporting Gen. Peron.

Bloody Display

The general, who is under doctors' care for a heart ailment, came home from exile June 20 to a bloody display of the diversity of his own movement.

Gunfire broke out among the crowds that gathered to meet him near the airport. At least 30 persons were killed and hundreds were injured.

Gen. Peron apparently has pacified the more radical leftists and rightists in his movement, but its divisions are deep.

Officially, his ticket is the Justicialist Liberation Front, formed by his own movement and four smaller parties. But the lines are hardly clear.

Gen. Peron's strongest support has come from the labor unions since he and his late second wife, Evita, championed the workers' cause. In recent years, he has also become a heroic symbol to revolutionary youth.

Gaullists Take Lead in Cantonal Voting in France

PARIS, Sept. 23 (UPI).—French voters went to the polls today to elect 1,926 regional counselors responsible for running the nation's administrative cantons.

With 75 percent of the precincts reporting, the majority Gaullists and their allies counted 387 candidates elected while the opposition, including Socialists and Communists, were close behind with 368. The centrist reformist group had 62. In 867 other districts, a run-off election will be necessary since no candidate polled a majority.

There were 7,112 candidates for the canton seats. Approximately 57 percent of eligible voters went to the polls, much less then the 75 to 85 percent which usually vote in legislative or presidential elections.

Nixon Vetoes Bill Raising Disaster Aid

Small-Business Help Backed in Principle

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—President Nixon issued his seventh veto of the year yesterday, refusing to sign amendments that would have increased the Small Business Administration's capacity to provide disaster aid, even though he said he was in "complete accord" with the objectives of the legislation.

As written, Mr. Nixon said, the amendments would have provided "greater federal assistance for the well-to-do than for the needy," would cost the government $300 million a year and create "an administrative nightmare."

The veto, his second of the month, was issued just before the President went to his Camp David, Md., retreat for the weekend.

Thursday, the House easily upheld his Sept. 6 veto of the $2.20-an-hour minimum wage bill. The Senate is scheduled to vote Tuesday afternoon in an attempt to override yesterday's veto.

Monetary Measure

One piece of legislation which Mr. Nixon signed yesterday authorizes the 10 percent dollar devaluation which he effected in February. It also authorizes the President to decide when international monetary reform is far enough along to let private citizens own, buy and sell gold again and requires multinational corporations to submit reports of foreign currency transactions.

The White House emphasized that the President's veto of the disaster-aid amendments "in no way affects present disaster assistance."

"It just means the present law stays in effect, that's all," Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said.

The present law was approved by Congress and signed by the President in April. It set up 3 percent loans up to $55,000.

Mr. Nixon introduced his own disaster-loan proposal in May. It is still pending in Congress. It called for loans to be made at the market interest rate, along with a grant system to enable needy families to pay them back.

The bill Mr. Nixon vetoed yesterday would increase the Small Business Administration's business loan and investment fund, expand SBA authority, lower the disaster-loan interest rate, and add soil erosion to the eligible disaster categories.

Finns Delay Signing Of EEC Trade Pact

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (IHT).—The signing of a Common Market-Finnish trade pact, scheduled tomorrow, has been postponed following an announcement by Finland's President Urho Kekkonen that there is no parliamentary agreement about legislation to protect Finnish industry after the deal has been ratified.

There is speculation here that the Soviet Union, which has opposed closer relations between Finland and the European community, has put some pressure on the Finns. Common Market officials today expressed disappointment but they expressed optimism that Finland's internal political difficulties will be resolved before the November deadline.

French Consider Alcohol Ban in Cafés in Morning

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP).—The National Assembly may soon be asked to vote a bill that would kill a French on-the-way-to-work institution: the glass of brandy or rum that often accompanies an early morning coffee.

Health Minister Michel Poniatowski, replying to questions on an article that calls alcoholism France's principal health problem, said it would be desirable to ban the sale of alcohol in bars and cafés before 10 a.m.

"There's nothing worse than the little glass of calvados or the little glass of rum on an empty stomach in the morning," Mr. Poniatowski said in an interview with the newsmagazine L'Express. "This [restriction] would have a great psychological effect."

Mr. Poniatowski said tax relief that would make soft drinks less expensive was also under consideration.

According to Ministry of Health figures, treatment of alcoholism in France will cost the government about $50 million in 1973, with half the beds in nonspecialized wards in Paris hospitals being taken up by patients who show symptoms of alcoholism.

Trade Fair in Bari Opens 3 Weeks Late

BARI, Italy, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Southern Italy's biggest trade fair opened three weeks late yesterday but Premier Mariano Rumor called the opening a symbol of the area's will to recover from the effects of a cholera outbreak.

The 37th Fair of the Levante, with 8,700 exhibitors from 35 countries on five continents participating, was delayed because of a cholera outbreak.

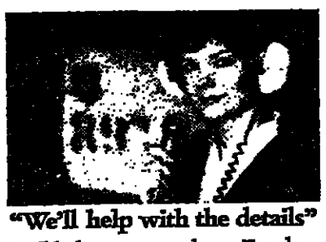
In Sicily a ban on ocean swimming was lifted yesterday. The ban was ordered because of the danger of cholera.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	83	Fair
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Rain
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
MADRID	18	64	Cloudy
MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	51	Cloudy
MOSCOW	4	39	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	23	73	Cloudy
SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
TEHRAN	28	82	Fair
TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
TUNIS	29	84	Fair
VENICE	22	72	Fair
VIENNA	19	66	Cloudy
WARSAW	18	65	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	84	Sunny
ZURICH	13	56	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Would Accept Indirect Talks

Syria Is Said to Be Prepared To Seek Middle East Peace

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (WP).—In a major shift of the policy that it has pursued since losing the Golan Heights to Israel in 1967, Syria now is prepared to participate in efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis, diplomatic analysts report.

This message was conveyed privately to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Damascus three weeks ago, according to one diplomatic source. A European envoy in this area also reports that the Syrians have repeated this officially to other Westerners in recent days.

Mr. Assad, a former air force general who has been slowly moderating Syria's domestic and foreign policies since seizing power three years ago, essentially indicated to Mr. Waldheim that Syria no longer opposes indirect talks with Israel based on Security Council Resolution 242.

Syria previously insisted that only war could settle the conflict, while Egypt and Jordan have formally accepted the principle of indirect talks based on implementation of the resolution, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from territory belonging to the three Arab countries that was occupied in 1967.

This dramatic shift by Syria is a key element in the recent flurry of political activity across the Arab world, which has seen Jordan reunited politically with Syria and Egypt, a deepening isolation of the Palestinian guerrilla movement and a burgeoning political effort by Saudi Arabia to break the Middle East deadlock.

Saudi Arabia has also softened its previous opposition to Resolution 242 as a possible vehicle for a peaceful settlement. Saudi officials strongly suggested in private comments this summer. This leaves Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen as the only Arab opponents to it. But Israeli leaders are clearly unenthusiastic about any talks based on the resolution.

The Syrian change was confirmed when Mr. Waldheim explored Mr. Assad's views on the possibility of a large-scale Middle East peace conference that would involve the United Nations and/or the four major powers, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, as interlocutors between the Arabs and Israelis, according to one source.

Mr. Waldheim is said to have stressed in his talks with Mr. Assad and other leaders during his Middle East tour that he was not presenting a specific peace plan but was getting views on possible resolutions of the conflict.

But the secretary-general's presence in Damascus was in itself a signal of a shift in Syria's position. Before the Waldheim trip, the Ba'ath party regime had scorned any UN role.

Role for Palestinians

Mr. Assad is said to have shown interest in comments by Mr. Waldheim suggesting that the Palestinians should take part on the Arab side of a major conference. Syria is currently trying to build up the Saiqa Palestinian organization, which it controls, as the dominant force in the movement.

Some diplomatic analysts, while emphasizing that Mr. Assad is not prepared to make his change public until there is some real hope of productive talks, feel that among the factors causing the shift are:

● Mr. Assad's feeling that Egypt and Jordan are gearing up for another try at peace talks with Israel, with or without him, and that he would be left out of any deal that might be reached.

● A combination of financial incentives and pressures from Saudi Arabia and a reported pledge by King Faisal to do what he can toward securing American help in getting the Israelis to withdraw from Syria's Golan Heights. The Saudis want a united Arab front before committing themselves to an all-out effort to persuade the United States to try to get concessions from Israel.

● Domestic troubles. Religious rioting this spring and, more importantly, an assassination plot against Mr. Assad on July 13 have made him anxious to remove the hostility on his southern flank caused by Syria's feud with Jordan.

Since taking over from a Ba'ath civilian dictatorship, Mr. Assad has launched a "corrective movement," reforming the Ba'ath party and trying to stimulate private enterprise and some foreign investment. Because of his shaky position, however, his course has been full of zigzags and none of his policy swings can be viewed as definitive.



AP.

Hafez al-Assad

Palestinians Approve Efforts Toward Arabs' Reconciliation

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The high command of the Palestinian guerrilla movement gave grudging approval yesterday to the reconciliation of Egypt and Syria with Jordan but continued to denounce King Hussein of Jordan as an enemy.

A statement issued after two days of discussions by the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which represents all the major Palestinian resistance groups, called for the reopening of a "fighting eastern front" along the Jordan River against Israel.

The PLO statement said that King Hussein did not accept the need to fight and said that he was carrying out a "reactionary maneuver" in restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt and Syria.

But the nine-member committee, presided over by Yassir Arafat, the leader of al-Fatah, avoided any attack on Egypt and Syria for having restored relations with Jordan. Both had severed their ties with Amman after Jordan's army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country in 1970 and 1971.

The PLO statement said that the Palestinian people linked their struggle to the "brotherly people in Syria and Egypt" and would do nothing to weaken these ties.

In effect, the Palestinian guerrillas adopted a moderate "wait-and-see" attitude which avoided any conflict with Egypt and Syria over their reconciliation with King Hussein.

The caution of the Palestinian guerrillas was heightened by measures taken in Syria, including the closing of a Palestinian radio station for broadcasting anti-Hussein propaganda, following the meeting in Cairo last week between King Hussein, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

However, the statement issued yesterday said that an "eastern front" against Israel from Jordan would require the return to Jordan of Palestinian guerrilla forces with "full freedom to carry out the struggle against the occupying enemy."

King Hussein has said that the Palestinian guerrillas will never be allowed back into Jordan, except as disciplined units under Jordanian Army command.

Bourguiba Interview

BONN, Sept. 23 (UPI).—President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia said in an interview published yesterday that Israel could roll over Arab lands from the Nile to the Euphrates anytime it wanted, even against united Arab opposition.

Mr. Bourguiba said time favors Israel, not the Arabs, and he doubted peace negotiations could begin soon because neither side will drop its preconditions for such talks.

"Israel is in the position to fulfill the old Jewish dream, the dream of a state that stretches from the Nile to the Euphrates," he said in an interview with a correspondent for West Germany's Die Welt newspaper.

Hussein Sees Faisal

AMMAN, Sept. 23 (UPI).—King Hussein paid a short visit to Saudi Arabia today and met with King Faisal and other officials, government sources said.

King Hussein went to the Saudi Arabian town of Tabuk—on the Saudi-Jordanian border — and then drove to the nearby Abdul Aziz military city and a meeting with King Faisal, the sources said.

Italy Accepts Libyan Apology

ROME, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Italy has accepted a Libyan apology for the strafing of an Italian warship in international waters and considers the incident closed, a government source said yesterday.

The source said no further protest was planned over the machine-gun attack by Libyan Mirage fighters Friday on the Italian corvette De Cristofaro, 33 miles off the Libyan coast.

Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud expressed his country's "profound regret" to Italian Ambassador Aldo Conte Marotta, who delivered a strong protest, an Italian Foreign Ministry communiqué said.

The government source said Italy accepted Maj. Jalloud's explanation that the incident, in which two seamen were slightly injured and the corvette lightly damaged, was "a deplorable mistake."

Two Soviet Envoys Expelled by Tunisia

TUNIS, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Tunisia has declared two Soviet diplomats persona non grata, the official news agency TAP said yesterday.

The agency also confirmed reports that a Soviet journalist was under arrest. Informed sources here said Friday that the journalist, Valery Kouzavrov, had been arrested on charges of spying. The news agency did not name the Soviet diplomats involved.

Manila-E. Berlin Ties

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Philippines has formally established diplomatic relations with East Germany, Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo announced yesterday.

Communist Strategy Cited

Reds Said to Attempt Linkup Of Forces in South Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Communist forces in South Vietnam are trying to forge a link between their units in the Central Highlands and along the South China Sea, the Saigon command said today.

And to the south, only 40 miles southwest of Saigon, at least 42 soldiers died and seven were wounded in a battle, the command said.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government reported continued shelling of Kompong Cham, a city where government troops and the Khmer Rouge have been battling since American bombing stopped in August.

The Saigon command did not publicly assess the danger of the Communist operation in South Vietnam. But the command said 37 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers were killed in a battle in the highlands near the provincial capital of Kontum. Six Saigon government troops were killed in the fighting, the command said.

Half-Hour Battle

In Binh Dinh Province on the central coast of the South China Sea, the command said 27 Communists were killed in a battle northwest of the district town of Bong Son.

The battle southwest of Saigon lasted only a half-hour, the command said, but it reported that 35 Communist soldiers and seven government troops were killed. The command said the Viet Cong started the fight near the town of Cai Lay in the Mekong Delta.

Deeper in the delta, Communist forces blasted six government positions with 65 mortar rounds, killing two South Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 12, the command said.

The shelling occurred in Chuong Thien Province, 110 miles southwest of Saigon, the command said.

In Cambodia, the battle for Kompong Cham centered on the western outskirts of the city, where the Cambodian command said insurgent shelling wounded an unspecified number of persons.

The chief spokesman for the Cambodian command, Col. Am Rong, did not elaborate on the casualties. Insurgents at one time during the last month held more than half of the city of 70,000, but government forces have regained many parts of the city, according to the command.

On Friday morning, a government convoy sailed east from the capital of Phnom Penh and reached the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 29 miles away.

The Cambodian spokesman said the nine navy boats and seven barges in the convoy returned an estimated 100 refugees to Prey Veng. The town, while cut off from the outside by insurgents, never has been overrun, and the refugees apparently felt it was safe to return.

At the same time intercepted rebel radio messages say a 2,000-man insurgent force with Viet Cong advisers was advancing on Kompong Cham from the north, according to government officers.

Gen. Sar Nor, the local government commander, said reinforcements are also moving in from the south, indicating the rebels will make another attempt to capture the provincial capital.

700 Political Inmates Freed in Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 23 (AP).—The military announced today that 700 political prisoners have been released from detention centers around the country.

The detainees were arrested last year following the imposition of martial law. President Ferdinand E. Marcos said recently he had ordered military authorities to release all prisoners not charged with specific crimes. Among those freed was Jesus C. Cabarrus jr., an executive of the Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corp. who has been linked with an alleged rightist conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Marcos.

Through French Red Article

Russia Displays Uneasiness Over China-France Dealings

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has publicly taken comfort in differences that appeared during the first visit to China by President Georges Pompidou of France, but publication this weekend of an attack on some common elements in French and Chinese policies suggested private uneasiness about French dealings with Peking.

Throughout the summer, Moscow has been extremely critical of Chinese efforts to court Western Europe and encourage Western European suspicions of Soviet efforts at relaxation. Thus, the visit of the French president, who had perpetuated the special French relationship with Moscow initiated by Gen. de Gaulle, was seen as a setback to the Russians.

Whatever disappointment Moscow may have felt, the Soviet press refrained from direct comment on the visit, though it resorted to the common technique of selecting certain foreign commentaries for republication or quotation to reflect its own views.

The tone of these excerpts was set in an article in the government newspaper Izvestia on Friday that dwelt on Chinese efforts to play up the Soviet danger and Western press reports about Chinese and French differences. It took note of President Pompidou's assertion that the trip to Peking was not aimed at any other power and that Paris wanted to retain close ties with Moscow.

A French Excerpt

These have been the prevailing themes of other republished comments—except for one lengthy and pointed excerpt from the French Communist party weekly, France Nouvelle. This suggested that behind Moscow's surface calm there exists considerable uneasiness at being outflanked in Europe, and even in Paris, by the Chinese.

The article attacked the Pompidou government for a number of policy lines that parallel what Peking is doing or has been advocating for Western Europe, and it commented that the "corresponding positions of the French and Chinese governments in this regard cannot but cause deep concern."

In the French Communist article, reprinted in the weekly Za Rubezhom (Abroad), the Pompidou government was chastised for continuing with its nuclear test program in the Pacific Ocean and was accused of refusing to take part in the negotiations on troop reduction in Europe because it preferred, like China, to see American forces remain in Western Europe.

"In the recent period, the ruling circles of France, more openly than previously, have shown their hostile approach to the process of relaxation of tensions," the article said. "They are clearly afraid of peace. In the corridors of power, they talk only about the 'dangers of peace.' Meanwhile, in Mururoa, nuclear tests have taken place more and more, and they think only about 'defense' of Europe. (Who threatens it?) And this happens while European countries gather in Geneva to discuss vital problems of cooperation and security."

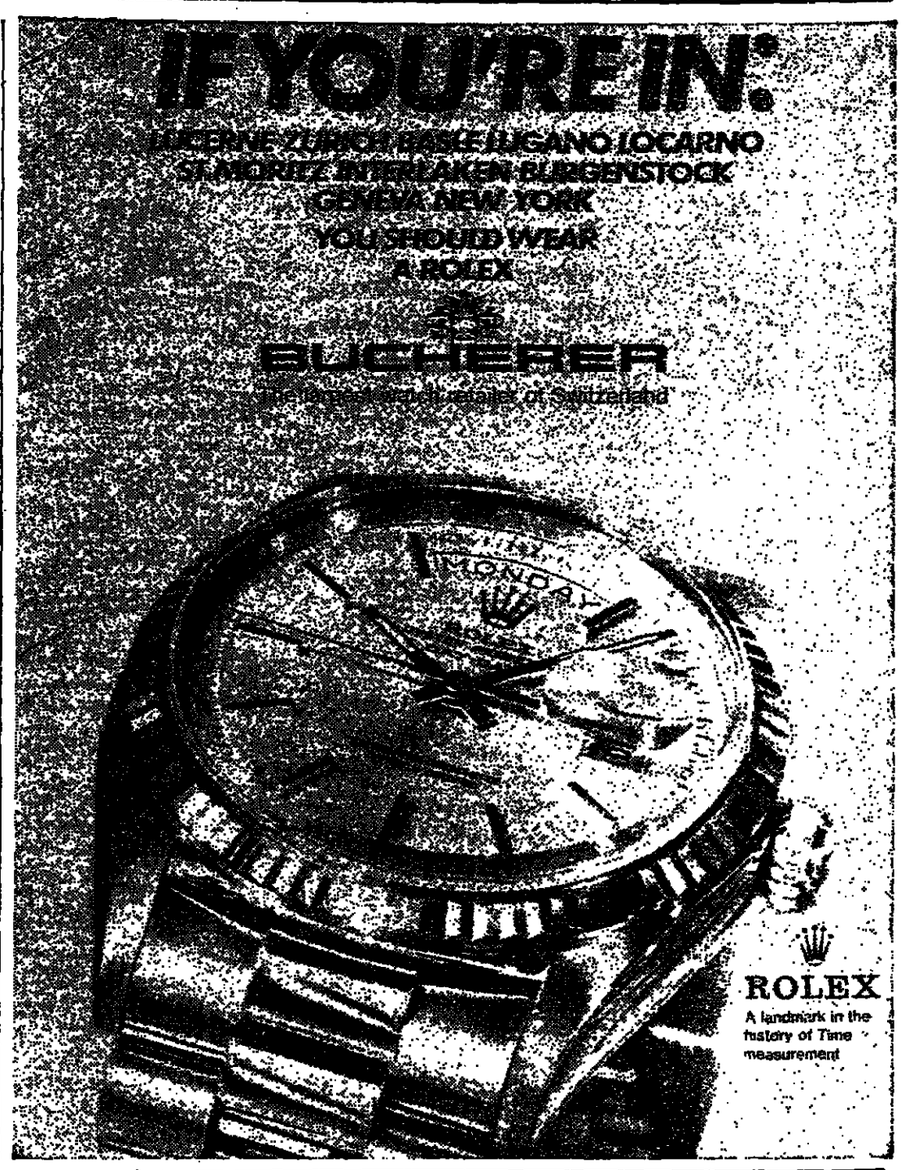
View of Superpowers

The article also suggested that the French leadership shared with China the view that the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, sought to dominate world politics, a view that Moscow regularly denounces in public.

The France Nouvelle commentary was a far more critical view of French policy than has appeared in the Soviet press for many months. It accompanies what some French representatives here describe as a somewhat cooler reception from the Russians than the French have experienced in some time.

But diplomatic observers do not regard this as an indication of any likely Soviet move away from France as a sympathetic partner in Western Europe, especially because of its policy of independence from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Washington.

Rather, the articles are taken as evidence of Moscow's obvious disappointment that Paris no longer regards Moscow as of paramount importance and will deal directly at the highest levels with Peking.





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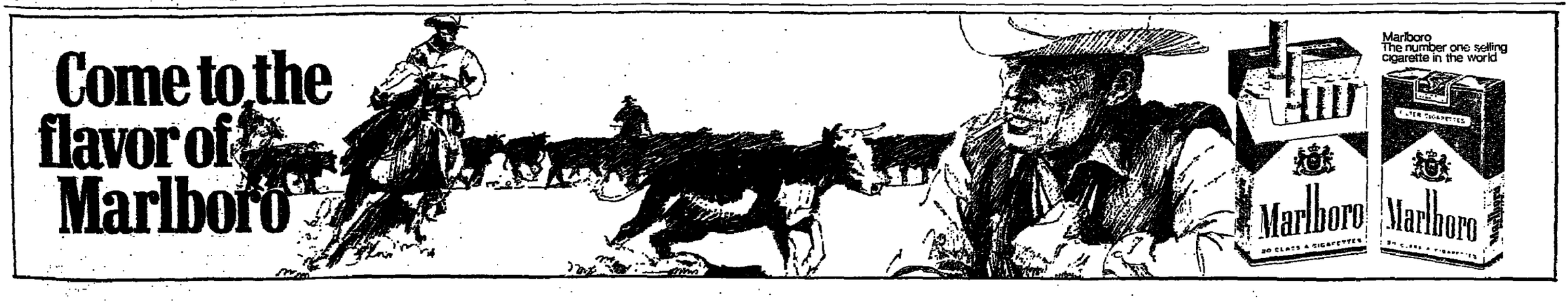
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The New York Times.

Joulis, Israel: A group of Druze elders stand at the shore of Lake Tiberius.

After 800 Years in Mountain Villages

Druze Isolation and Religious Cohesion Start to Erode

By Edward B. Fiske

JOULIS, Israel (NYT).—When Salame Elmaza enrolled in the nurses' training program at Nahariya Hospital last month, seven religious elders from this village visited her father to request her withdrawal.

He refused but pointed out that she was there under strict conditions. She wears a special uniform with long sleeves. Her instructors and patients are all female, and each night she is escorted back to her village.

Miss Elmaza, 15, is a Druse, and the conflict between her and the village elders is indicative of the changes taking place among one of Israel's most colorful and devout minority groups.

For the last 800 years the Druses, who are of Arab background, have managed to preserve their identity by settling in remote mountain villages and holding to a secret outgrowth of the Moslem faith. Now both their isolation and their religious cohesion are eroding.

Young Druse men, better educated than their fathers and given a taste of non-Druse society and culture through service in the Israeli armed forces, are leaving the villages for better-paying jobs in the cities. Their sisters have begun to push for more schooling and for jobs outside the home.

Breakaways

Fewer young people are showing an interest in following Druse religious practies, and for many the road to power and status is now through politics rather than the religious hierarchy.

Rafik Halabi, a 28-year-old resident of the village of Osifya, who serves as an aide on Arab affairs to Mayor Teddy Kolley of Jerusalem and returns to his village on weekends, put the new attitudes succinctly: "It is impossible to be both religious and modern."

The Druses, whose ethnic background *is unclear, emerged as* a distinctive Islamic sect in Egypt about AD 1020. They took their name from a Persian mystic, Mohammed Ben Ismail el-Darazi, but trace their origins to the Midianites of Biblical times. They honor Jethro, the high priest of the Midianites and father-in-law of Moses, as their major prophet.

There are about 40,000 Druses in Israel—including 4,000 who live on the Golan Heights in territory taken from Syria during the 1967 war—and 330,000 in Syria and Lebanon, where they constitute a distinctive and somewhat persecuted minority.

The Israeli Druses, who live primarily in 18 villages throughout Galilee, fought on the side *of the Jews during the War of* Independence of 1948 and consider themselves full Israelis. Since 1955, at their request, their young men have been required to serve regular three-year terms in the army.

An important key to the survival of the Druses as a people has been their nonconformist religion, which is considered heretical by other Moslems and has persisted in secret even in situations where the Druses showed outward conformity to Christian and orthodox Moslem customs.

Little is known about the Druse religion except for some basic facts. It is nontheistic, with an abstract concept of God, has five prophets, teaches reincarnation and affirms the Ten Commandments. It accepts no conversion, and Druses who marry outside the faith are ostracized.

Even the majority of Druses are kept in the dark about the religion. Druse society is divided into the *ugal*, or "knowers," and the *juhal*, or "ignorant." The *ugal*, said to make up less than 10 percent of the Druses, include women. They wear dark robes and white hats, cut their hair short, abstain from tobacco and alcohol and go to the *khilweh*, a simple hall of worship, to pray on Sunday and Thursday evenings.

A major controversy arose earlier this year when Mushah Halabi, a *juhal* from Dahliat-el-Carmel and a member of a leading Druse family, published a book about his people that included a short section on the religion. He said that it teaches that God took on human shape six times and would eventually return as a messiah to save believers and banish infidels.

Elders of the religion—who reportedly are authorized to tell "sacred lies" to protect the confidentiality of the faith—charged him with disloyalty and said that many of his facts were incorrect. Mr. Halabi replied that he said nothing that had not already been published in scholarly circles, but he reportedly has agreed to make changes in future editions.

Wide Powers

The controversy is only one of a series of recent threats to the authority of the Druse elders, whose titles are religious but whose influence affects all aspects of the patriarchal society.

One effect of this trend has been a decline in religious interest among the younger generation. Druses living in urban areas and holding responsible jobs in secular society are reluctant to wear religious dress and find it impossible to return to their villages twice a week for prayer.

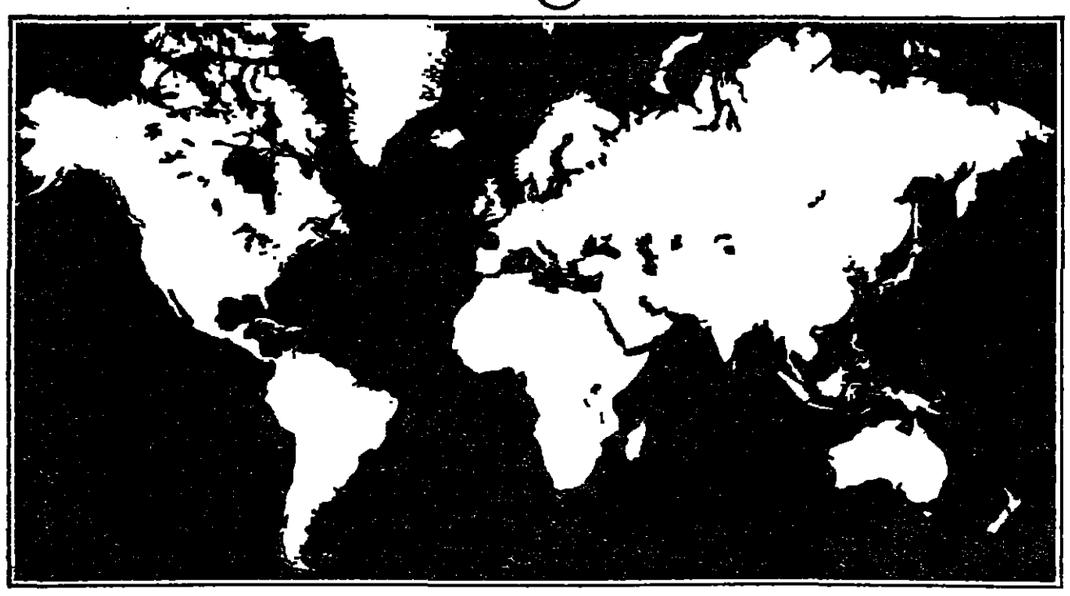
Even more radical is the new mood among Druse women, who still are addressed as *ya mastura*, which means "thou hidden one."

The Druse women's liberation movement began 16 years ago when Nouriah-Shami Biranl, the daughter of a sheikh, rejected the bridegroom selected for her by her family and began organizing a women's club.

About 180 Druse women now work in textile factories, and last month seven young women, including Miss Elmaza, accepted a government offer to become the first Druse nurses. Druse girls still dress modestly, but veils have given way to thin white scarves, and they no longer decline to speak to men in public.

One thing that the Druses have in their favor is that despite the changes that are occurring, the desire to preserve their distinctive identity remains high. The rate of intermarriage remains low, and even those who do not practice the traditional religion are committed to its preservation.

Our Enemy



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AUSTRALIA (extension from Bangkok by Thai International, with through aircraft from Copenhagen to Sydney)
N. AMERICA, WEST (Pacific Express, daily)

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London — Sydney
Berlin — Seattle
Vienna — Los Angeles
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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

The Soviet Union as Partner In Détente—How Reliable?

NEW YORK (NYT).—A leading U.S. political scientist and historian says that the Soviet Union "is bound to be an unreliable partner" in East-West accomodation and cooperation.

Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, Leonard Davis Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the City University of New York, writes in the October issue of the magazine The New Leader:

"A government that cuts itself and its people off from objective contact with the outside world, that becomes the prisoner of its own propaganda, cannot pursue a foreign policy one can rely on to recognize, let alone respect, those self-imposed moral limitations that are the basis of a viable balance-of-power policy."

The Soviet government, he says, "is bound to prove an unreliable partner in détente."

Prof. Morgenthau, who has served as a consultant to the State and Defense Departments, refers to a recent book by Anatoly A. Gromyko, the son of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the head of the foreign-policy section of the Soviet Academy of Science's Institute of the U. S. A. The book, the professor says, is a "frightening experience, it is a compendium of every nonsense ever uttered by Soviet propaganda about the United States.



If the leaders of the Soviet Union believe the fictions ... détente can be no more than a breathing spell in an ongoing struggle for total stakes.

—Hans J. Morgenthau

Judgment

"The nonsense permeates not only factual reporting and political interpretation but also moral judgment," Prof. Morgenthau wrote. "The Soviet Union appears at the champion of all that is good in the world, especially peace, while the United States, bent on war, is the incarnation of evil.

"If the leaders of the Soviet Union believe the fictions Gromyko presents as facts—and there is no reason to assume that they do not, since the America Institute is their main source of information about the U.S. —détente can be no more than a breathing spell in an ongoing struggle for total stakes."

"And it must be observed," Prof. Morgenthau said, "that primarily this breathing spell serves the interests of the Soviet Union, whom we are providing with economic and technical potential without any assurance of its ultimate uses. It is at this point that the character of the Soviet government and its domestic policies become matters of vital relevance for the United States."

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (Reuters). —Armand Hammer, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., says that opponents of expanded trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are "enemies of détente," according to Tass, the official press agency.

Tass said that Mr. Hammer, who first conducted business with the Soviet Union for a brief period in the 1920s, told the Tass correspondent in New York that there was no need to be "discouraged by the machinations of these forces." The agency also quoted Mr. Hammer as saying that opposition to a bill to grant the Soviet Union trade concessions in the United States would be defeated in Congress.

Bitter Fight Feared

Divorce Referendum A Worry to Italians

ROME (NYT). — Confidential soundings are under way between political groups and the Vatican in an effort to stave off a referendum on repeal of Italy's divorce law, adopted in 1970.

No major political leaders except neo-Facists really seem to want another bitter fight over the divorce issue at a time when Italy is beset by other grave problems. But if no loophole is found, the public will have to vote in about nine months.

The Vatican has not indicated whether it wants a referendum. This hesitancy may be prompted by the fear that a popular vote might turn into a plebiscite on the church, embarrassing it even if the divorce statute is repealed by a margin that probably would be slim. Not all the 300 Italian bishops have urged repeal.

Another reason for the church's hesitancy is that wilder fears have not proved justified. Opponents of divorce had warned that millions of marriages would break up, but only about 70,000 divorces have been granted in this nation of 54 million and the caseload is tending to diminish.

Under the statute, divorce is neither quick nor easy. Divorce court may declare a marriage terminated in most cases only if the parties have been legally separated by mutual consent for at least five years and if the petition is uncontested. A six-year waiting period is necessary if there was a separation only in fact but not legally, and a seven-year period is mandatory if the legal separation names as the guilty party the person who petitions for divorce.

The referendum was requested under the constitution early in 1971 by 1.37 million voters, 500,000 being sufficient to force legislation passed by parliament into direct reconsideration by the electorate.

Groups supporting the center-left government, as well as the Communist party, which is outside it, fear that a referendum would be dangerously divisive.

Parliamentary footwork, combined with a rather loose interpretation of the rules regarding referendums, has managed to postpone the vote until spring. However, it will be inescapable by then unless parliament enacts legislation that would block it.

The small Radical party, which is unrepresented in parliament, has started a nationwide campaign to fight any attempt to head off the referendum. The group, which charges that civil liberties are endangered by Roman Catholic Church meddling in secular affairs, declares itself convinced that the voters in this nominally Roman Catholic nation will uphold the divorce law by a large majority.

Some See Defeat

The major parties are not all that sure. The influence of the church and the survival of close family bonds, especially in southern Italy, could produce an anti-divorce majority.

The Communist party, for one, is clearly afraid that the issue would lacerate its rank and file and that many women sympathizers would defect in a referendum.

The dominant Christian Democratic party, which is supported by the church and fought divorce for many years, appears to be uneasy about the referendum. A major reason is the neo-Fascists' all-out opposition to the divorce statute. More for tactical reasons than for ideological ones, the Italian Social Movement voted with the Christian Democrats against the divorce law and is set to mount a strong anti-divorce campaign.

The prospect of having the neo-Fascist party as their sole ally in another divorce battle is distasteful to Christian Democrats who favor the present center-left coalition. Their partners in the government—the Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties—are all for divorce.

Go-betweens ranging from Communist party members to the Christian Democrats are known to be trying to find a formula that would spare Italy a referendum and salvage at least some of the divorce legislation. Secret talks are believed to be going on also between Christian Democratic leaders and high churchmen. While there is no sign that the Vatican is directly dealing with the Communist party, the belief is widespread that both sides are parties to a complicated multilateral negotiation for a compromise on divorce.

Controls Are Tightened

Refugees From East Germany: The Flow Is Accelerated

BERLIN (NYT).—An East German physician hid with his wife and daughter last week in a westbound truck—some of the growing number of people who have fled to the West in the last few months.

The physician said after crossing the border safely that the escape had been arranged by West German relatives through a professional escape operator. The cost, he said, was about $15,000.

As a result of the increasing number of escapes to the West, the East German authorities have stepped up controls. They have arrested scores of would-be defectors and Western helpers in East Berlin and on the city's transit routes, and they have threatened *to reinstitute the controls* on the access routes to West Berlin that were abolished under the four-power Berlin agreement.

Change Is Feared

The doctor who escaped linked the new wave of refugees to the entry of East and West Germany into the United Nations—they were admitted Tuesday, as expected—and a widespread fear of an impending change in the status of refugees in West Germany.

He said reports had circulated in East Germany that the West German government would return refugees to the East once both Germanys had become UN members.

West German officials denounced such reports as completely unfounded. One noted that the government in Bonn was determined to keep West German citizenship open to all East German refugees.

Unlike foreigners, who are required to apply for asylum, East Germans are accorded West German papers soon after they set foot on West German territory and are granted all the privileges of a West German citizen.

See the World

The doctor said that he wanted to get out "before it was too late." Pointing to an advertisement offering a charter flight to New York this fall, he said that he wanted to travel in the West and see something of the world. "You don't know what it is like to be fenced in," he commented.

East Germans have been sealed off from Western travel since the Communists built the Berlin wall 12 years ago. However, elderly persons are allowed a regular trip out once a year.

More than 150 doctors and dentists, as well as sizable numbers of other professionals, such as engineers, physicists and computer specialists, are said to have fled from East Germany in the last year with the help of escape agents.

The Communists have announced that they are holding 77 Westerners on charges that they tried to smuggle people out. Those caught in arranging escapes face a minimum of three years in prison.

Illegal Activity

The West German government, against a background of East-West reconciliation, has sought to discourage the professional escape services, warning that anybody caught falsifying passports or otherwise being involved in illegal activity would be prosecuted.

As a result, Hans Lenzlinger, a Zurich businessman who is the best known and most outspoken of refugee agents, said recently that he was about to scale down his operation after filling his last orders for 35 persons.

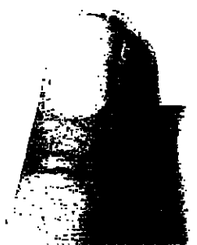
He said he had gotten 170 East Germans, including 27 doctors, out in the last year and a half, charging an average of $10,000 each. He added that he had concealed *refugees in cars rebuilt* with hidden compartments and had chartered buses and planes, supplying his passengers with false papers.

Inexact Figures

Exact refugee figures are hard to come by because many refugees never register with West German screening bureaus. Officials in Bonn said that 7,767 East Germans had registered in the first half of the year, some of them old people who had been allowed to resettle.

The doctor reported that he had an offer of a good position in a West German hospital and hoped to repay his debts for the escape within a few months.

For those without good jobs waiting or affluent relatives in the West, defection remains a risky move, with the dangers of being shot at, or killed by a land mine.



هكذا من الأصل

Big U.S. Car Makers Seek Alternative

Searching for a Cleaner Auto Engine

By Robert Irvin

DETROIT (NYT).—Since 1963 the General Motors Corp. has investigated "well over 300" proposals for alternate types of automobile engines, according to Edward N. Cole, president of the auto maker. GM spent $36 million last year and "this year we expect to spend about $45 million" exploring the alternate types of engines, he said.

He made the remarks in a recent speech in explanation of what is being done to solve the automobile's pollution problem.

The U.S. automobile companies can list project after project for such things as the turbine, steam and other unconventional engines, as well as modifications of the internal-combustion engine —such as the stratified-charge or the Wankel rotary engines. But when all is said and done, most Detroit auto executives seem to agree with Mr. Cole's view that "for the near term and well into the 1980s the majority of cars on the road will be powered by the internal-combustion piston engine."

Mr. Cole said this engine, now standard in most automobiles around the world, "has advantages in cost, performance and durability and it is already solving the auto-emission problem."

Following is a rundown of the various alternatives to the conventional piston engine, what the American companies are doing to develop them and their views on the prospects.

Stratified Charge

This is a version of the conventional reciprocating engine but with a different cylinder head and combustion chamber. One version uses a dome-shaped cylinder to swirl or stratify a very lean fuel-air mixture. This system burns more of the fuel than a conventional engine—and President Nixon once referred to this type of engine, developed by the Ford Motor Co. in cooperation with federal officials, as being able to meet the tough 1975 anti-pollution standards.

Auto executives said this basic engine is difficult to keep running properly. Officials of Ford and the Chrysler Corp. believed a more promising approach was a version developed by the Honda Motor Co., Ltd., of Japan and called the compound vortex control combustion engine. It uses a small prechamber for each regular combustion chamber and the fuel-air mixture is first ignited in the prechamber. Honda said this system will meet the 1975 emissions standards in the United States.

Chrysler and Ford both signed nonexclusive licensing agreements with Honda. A Chrysler vice-president, S. L. Terry, called the Honda engine "the most promising alternative we have under study." He added that "we are very optimistic about its possibilities for the future."

Mr. Terry and Lee A. Iacocca, Ford's president, both indicated they could begin production of such an engine in three years if development work proceeded without a serious problem and if Congress made some changes in the emission rules for 1976 so that catalytic converters would not be needed to meet standards for curbing nitrogen-oxide emission standards.

However, Mr. Cole says, "We see no hope for the stratified-charge system, fundamentally, although we are looking at it."

Honda plans to introduce the engine next year in its Civic car.

Wankel Engine

General Motors has signed a $50-million licensing agreement and is committed to starting production of this engine next summer, introducing the engine in the 1975 Chevrolet Vega. Its original first-year production goal was 100,000 units, but Chevrolet's general manager, F. James McDonald, recently increased that to 165,000 and even suggested the possibility of building 200,000 the first year.

The engine is already available on the United States market in the Japanese-built Mazda car, which is fifth in import sales. Mazda sold 82,000 cars in this country in the first eight months this year, triple last year's pace. Ward's Wankel Reports, an auto industry newsletter, predicts that by 1980 about 54 percent of all cars sold in the United States will be powered by the rotary engine. As the name implies, in a rotary the piston, of triangular shape, revolves.

Critics said there has been trouble with the seals at the tips of the rotors. Supporters said the problems have been solved.

However, the engine is still more expensive than a conventional engine. And its economy is poor compared with other engines in its class, according to federal test figures.

While GM officials remained optimistic about the engine, Chrysler and Ford officials have the opposite view. Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford, recently said the company would never build a rotary-engine car while he was in charge, and he has nine years before retirement. Another Chrysler vice-president, Alan G. Loofbourrow, has expressed a similar anti-Wankel view.

The American Motors Corp. last spring signed a licensing agreement on the Wankel engine with the West German patent holders, but it did not specify the amount of money involved or any production plans. AMC officials conceded this summer that they had talked with GM about buying some of the Wankel engines GM will build, adding that no decisions had been reached.

'Gas' Engine

The big three all have turbine-development programs in one form or another. Both Ford and GM were enthusiastic about truck turbines a few years ago and even went into limited production. But both have now put their truck-turbine programs back into the laboratory after discovering problems.

Mr. Ford said that "durability, reliability and fuel economy were no good." The company is now working on a new version.

GM is also redesigning its truck turbine and has a car-turbine program as well. The corporation's Buick and Chevrolet divisions have worked on it, as well as the main engineering staff. Chrysler, which has worked on a car turbine since the 1950s, is developing a new turbine with the help of a government contract.

General Motors and Chrysler officials said they believed that it will be the early 1980s before the engine can be in a production car because of costs, economy and still-unresolved pollution problems.

Stirling Engine

Ford last year signed an exclusive worldwide license for an automotive version of this external combustion heat engine. Ford said any production would be in the 1980s, but added that it hoped to have some experimental cars this year.

It shipped two Pintos to Sweden for installation of Stirling engines; one is expected back in the United States this winter. The basic patent holder, N. V. Phillips of the Netherlands, is also supposed to supply Ford with a Stirling engine for testing in 1975. GM, which once had a license on the Stirling but dropped it, and Chrysler are pessimistic on the engine, with Mr. Cole citing as problems cost, sealing and the fact that it has used hydrogen gas.

Steam Engine

The big three are uniformly pessimistic about this engine. Ford has an interest in one concern, the Thermo Electron Corp. of Waltham, Mass. It had hoped to deliver to Ford a steampowered car for testing this year, but that has fallen through.

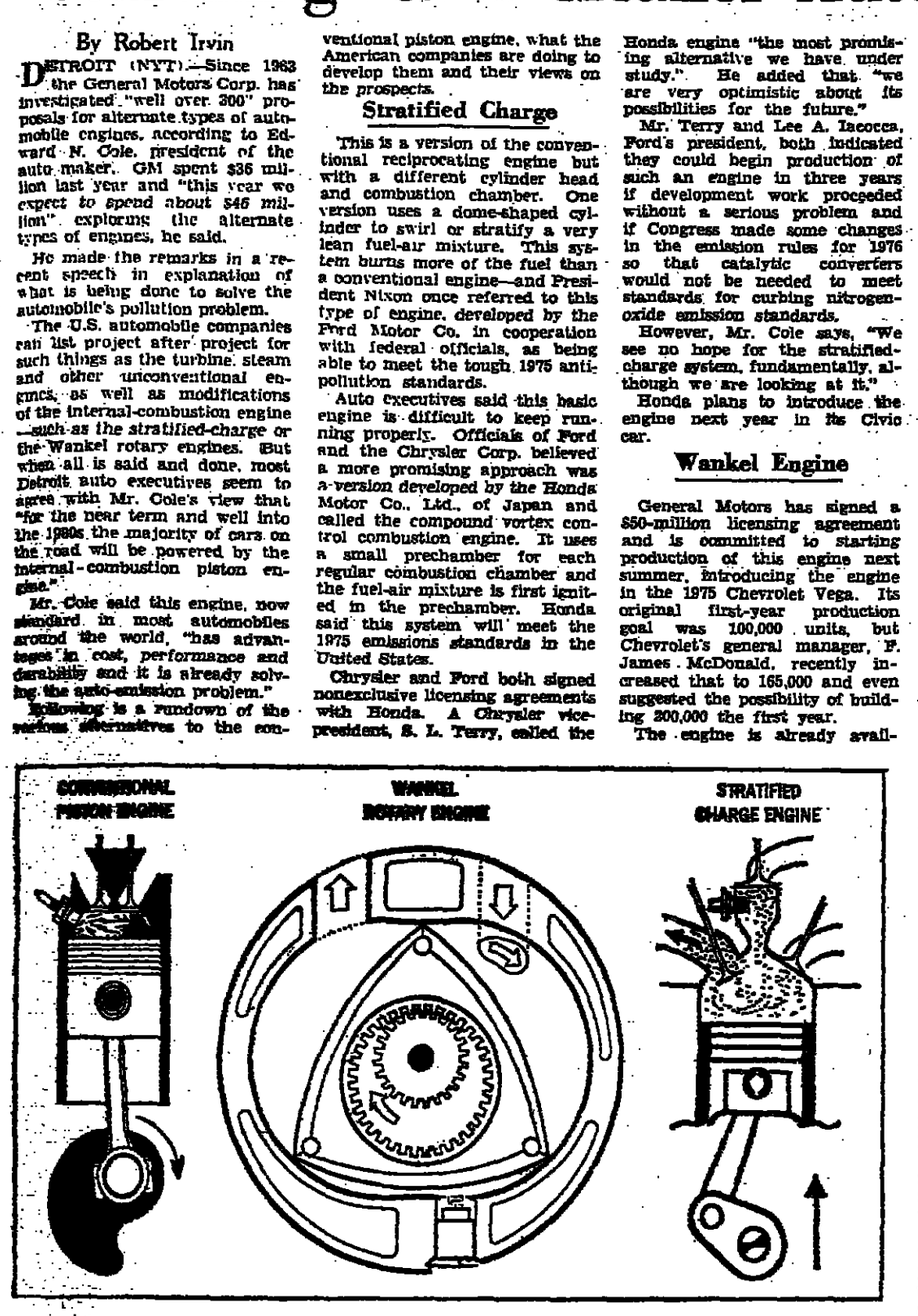
Thermo Electron said the engine so far developed is heavy, bulky and it burns a lot of gas. A more advanced version suitable for an automobile will not be ready until the spring of 1975.

These are all long-term projects. For 1975, the companies are working toward modifying the conventional engine to meet the interim federal emission standards. GM expects to use catalytic converters on most if not all of its 1975 models.

Ford and Chrysler will use them on some of their cars. These are muffler-like devices that use platinum and palladium to convert exhaust hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water.

But they will not meet the government's standards for 1977 for oxides of nitrogen emissions. Another catalyst would be needed for that. The companies are urging Congress to rewrite the 1970 Clean Air Act, which set the auto-emission levels, so the nitrogen-oxide limits can be permanently lowered. Congress has commissioned a study by the National Academy of Sciences on the subject, and these findings are expected to have a bearing on any future congressional action.

The big three said the change in the nitrogen-oxide level would make it more attractive to use some of the alternate engines. The other engines, with the exception of the rotary, do not need converters or other exhaust add-on devices to meet the hydrocarbon and carbon-monoxide emission levels.



No Rush to Fill the Ranks

The All-Volunteer U.S. Army

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The figures pouring from the Pentagon on enlistment for the volunteer forces point to an inescapable conclusion: Not enough men are being recruited to fill out even the attenuated Army and Marine Corps of the post-Vietnam military establishment.

In August for the seventh consecutive month, the services failed to meet enlistment goals. The Navy and the Air Force reached their targets, but the Army fell short by 19 percent and the Marine Corps by 17 percent. Men who fight on the ground remain indispensable despite the advent of nuclear missiles and electronic battlefields. And thus the Nixon administration's policy of manning the services without a draft, begun last January, again is being questioned.

The decision to abandon the draft and rely on civilian volunteers for military forces of nearly three million men was taken for a number of reasons, of which political expediency and military effectiveness were the most important. The draft was highly unpopular, particularly in the last years of the Vietnam war. Moreover, it was demonstrably unfair. Its net caught the poor, the uneducated; candidates for doctorates for the most part managed to wriggle out.

Quality

The draft also, it was felt, weakened the quality of the services. War, even the limited war in Vietnam, has become increasingly complex. There were four specialties for infantrymen in 1944; there are 26 today. Modern sailors, with a few exceptions, spend their time peering at computers or operating complicated electronic devices. The Air Force, aside from the small number of warriors who flew into action, is a highly technical service whose efficiency demands long training and frequent graduation to more intricate and costly equipment. To the generals and the admirals such forces could not be efficiently run by draftees, whose interest and length of service would necessarily be limited; they felt they had to have long-service, professional forces.

But theory, as it often does, has collided with fact. The Army and Marine Corps are not getting the men they need either in numbers or in caliber.

The Navy and the Air Force attract their full quotas of volunteers because the life they offer appears a cleaner, less taxing one: static employment on bases or in port, travel abroad, greater opportunities to learn technical skills—avoidance of the arduous duties of what the British call "the poor bloody infantry."

The Contrary

"Volunteers in the combat services, however, give the impression that they have joined for exactly the opposite reasons—because the services are tough and challenging; because they offer the uncertainty and excitement that an eight-hour-a-day job at an air base or a naval station lacks.

The manpower shortage has goaded the Defense Department into increasing inducements to enlist. A year ago suitable recruits willing to join the combat arms—infantry, armor and artillery—were offered a $1,500 enlistment bonus. This was raised to $2,500 in May for high school graduates. But enlistments were 30 percent below the goal in May. In August the Army got 2,836 men for the combat arms against a target of 4,200.

The active duty Army's strength has been set at 13 divisions and one independent brigade with an overall strength of 791,000 by next summer. To maintain this strength the Army requires 162,000 recruits in the current fiscal year, but General Accounting Office estimates are that this figure will fall short by 74,000 men, or 10 percent of planned strength.

In December the Army will add further inducement. Men with a technical skill will be able to put it to use in the service. Their enlistments will be for a period of three years and they will start with the rank and pay of a sergeant.

The recruiting force is being expanded and retrained to take into account its members' new roles as salesmen rather than registrars.

The Blacks

The all-volunteer concept has prompted criticism that the percentage of blacks is too high (some fear the charge that the United States is raising in a voluntary force what amounts to a black army) and that the relatively high inducement pay is attracting too many volunteers that fall into Category IV, the lowest intelligence rating accepted.

The Army's reply to those who criticize the high percentage of black enlistees—29.7 percent in August, 26 percent in July—is that "a soldier is a soldier; if he has the stuff, he gets ahead." In the volunteer divisions, commanders note that the majority of black recruits are hard-working, ambitious young men who see the service as a means of getting an education and acquiring a skill that will be useful when they leave.

Complaints from black as well as white officers center on the black soldiers' tendency to form racial groups in barracks and when off duty. Few officers share the fears of some politicians that the volunteer army will be one-third black; they reckon the percentage will level off at about 20. From June to August, 1972, blacks made up 17.5 percent of enlistments and draftees in the Army. In the same period this year, after the abandonment of the draft, the Army reported 12,390 black enlistees or 29.6 percent of the total.

'Nobody Likes It'

The percentage of Category IV recruits in the Army is the highest in the services: 31.5 in July, 19.7 in August.

"Sure, nobody likes it," said an infantry commander. "But look at it in the harshest way. The Army's like every other enterprise. You have to include some soldiers who'll do the rudimentary jobs. It's a hell of a lot more complicated business now than it was. But there has to be a guy who'll sweat that mortar up over the hill. He doesn't have to be a Ph.D., either. And, education or not, high I.Q. or not, some of these guys make damn fine soldiers."

The question of the efficiency of the volunteer forces has largely been overlooked because the Pentagon is currently more concerned with getting men than with their future capabilities. The ideal is a highly professional, technically proficient force whose quality will compensate for numerical inferiority.

"That's what we're after," a general said at Fort Riley. "At the moment we're a hell of a long ways away. But these kids learn fast . . . in four or five years, we'll show you a real Army. Right now, we've got teething troubles."

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Previous banker's name and address (if less than three years with present bank)
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Amount and source of extra income
Employer's name and address
Tel. No.
Nature of business Position held Years with employer

Previous employer's name and address (if less than 3 years with present employer)
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Do you hold one now? Have you previously held one?
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8—Monday, September 24, 1973 *

Dr. Kissinger's Problem

Everyone (and none better than the man himself) knows that Dr. Kissinger faces many problems as the new secretary of state. Most obviously, he confronts the task of institutionalizing his own diplomatic pre-eminence, of becoming administrative head of a large organization, as well as policymaker and executant. Then there is the difficulty of shaping a workable arrangement for the ratification and financing of American foreign policy under a weakened President and with a Congress that is seeking to revive its own role in that area. And, of course, there are a multitude of global frictions that must be met on a day-to-day basis.

But Henry Kissinger's main problem is to preside, with Richard Nixon, over the crystalization of one of those massive shifts in America's view of the world that have tested the mettle, and sometimes broken the will, of this country's greatest statesmen.

To call the present shift, which Dr. Kissinger helped to initiate, the liquidation of the cold war is far too summary a description of what is now under way. Yet the phrase will do, as a central theme. When Harry S Truman was thrust into power at the end of World War II, his principal job seemed to be that which Wilson had failed to accomplish after World War I—to have the United States play a constructive role in rebuilding a global system shattered by conflict. In itself, this was far from easy, since the same forces which had withdrawn America from formal association with other nations after 1918 were still strong. And the effort was complicated by the fact that Stalin's Soviet Union had its own ideas—ideas opposed to those of the United States—about the shape of things to come.

Truman did succeed in winning American acceptance of global responsibility, and, with that, active leadership in the Western camp of the cold war. The one found its best expression in the Marshall Plan and similar forms of economic aid; the other—to the extent that the two can be distinguished—found its worst form in such military activities as those in Vietnam.

Now, in the wake of such events as Stalin's death, the missile crisis, just 11 years ago, European efforts toward détente, President Nixon's efforts in the same direction in Peking and Moscow, the formal end of the Indochinese intervention and the beginnings of strategic arms limitation, there is a quite new situation. Will Americans respond by withdrawal, by renewed vigor in cold war rhetoric and action, by the kind of moral posturing coupled with military weakness that marked, say, the course of the British Labor party before 1939? All of these elements can be found in American public opinion and political groupings. None of them seem to fit the Nixon-Kissinger program, nor, for that matter, the real needs of the United States and the world.

America has already entered one of those great debates that have marked the major changes in foreign policy—whether that from the mood of the Neutrality Acts of the 1930s to the "all aid to the Allies short of war" which preceded Pearl Harbor, or that which accompanied passage of the Marshall Plan and adoption of the Truman Doctrine of assisting Greece and Turkey. And the course of this debate will do more than anything else to determine Dr. Kissinger's role in history—and, much more importantly, that of the United States.

Morality and Power

Americans entered the postwar world true to their tradition as a people concerned with the preservation of peace through international law and morality. President Roosevelt founded his postwar policy on a strong United Nations and warned that the Second World War had again demonstrated the bankruptcy of balance-of-power diplomacy.

During the 1945-47 period, the United States was in disagreement with the Soviet Union primarily because of the latter's refusal to grant to its Eastern European neighbors, including the Baltic states which it swallowed up, the free elections and other rights to which they were legally entitled by binding international agreements.

Now less than thirty years later the confirmation of Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State demonstrates on the basis of his own testimony how far the United States has moved in doctrine and in practice from its original postwar position.

President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger reopened relations with China and are pursuing better relations with the Soviet Union, two highly commendable foreign policy initiatives which this newspaper has strongly favored for many years. But what has increasingly concerned us in this respect is that the Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy, perceived by its protagonists in terms of Bismarckian *Realpolitik*, has seemingly shunted aside any genuinely deep concern for basic principles of international morality and legal constraint.

Numerous decisions exemplify their attitude. Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger initiated the secret bombing of Cambodia despite that country's legal status as a neutral power, and they justify America's lawless violence on the grounds that the Communists had unquestionably violated Cambodia's neutrality first.

They have muted their concern for the fate of dissident Russian intellectuals for fear that any vigorous expressions might interfere with the improvement of commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

They pay scant attention to an enfeebled United Nations, to Latin America, Africa and other sections of the world that they regard as relatively powerless.

When India, the world's largest democracy, with which many Americans are sympathetically concerned, fought a war with Pakistan, the Nixon administration, despite nominal protestations of neutrality, was busily trying to "tilt" in Pakistan's favor. The objective was to confirm this country's new relationship with China, which is Pakistan's diplomatic patron.

In relations with certain strategically located dictatorships such as Greece and Spain, the administration has gone beyond merely maintaining correct relations, evincing marked friendship and support in the belief that United States strategic interests in the Mediterranean would benefit.

An amoral, neo-Bismarckian, balance-of-power diplomacy does not correspond with most Americans' conception of the human community. Americans, a "nation of nations" made up of immigrants from every corner of the globe, have always thought of their revolution as marking a fresh start for all mankind.

Americans do not expect their government to be actively belligerent toward foreign dictatorships or authoritarian regimes, whether Communist or otherwise, but neither do they expect it to be officially indifferent to those struggling for freedom. We expect our leaders to reconcile the competing claims of morality and power, not to exile moral issues to the margins of their concern.

Within limits, almost any consistent diplomatic policy if pursued with intelligence and energy will bring some rewards. The successes of the Nixon-Kissinger policy in the dealings with China and Russia have been widely and justifiably praised. The question persists, however, whether a foreign policy can long survive if, in Mr. Kissinger's own formulation, it does not reflect the heart and the conscience of the people it is designed to serve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...For Love or Money?

It may be that vitamins are simply no match for estrogen, or that 26 years are too much of a handicap for even the strongest will to win, or that the Astrodome became too much of a hippodrome. In any case, Mrs. Billie Jean King showed her mastery of the racket in the smashing defeat she handed Mr. Bobby Riggs in their battle-of-the-sexes tennis match in Houston.

But whatever was chauvinism's gain was surely tennis's loss. The promotional and monetary zeal that went into the staging of this sports spectacular made it almost impossible to regard the match with any real seriousness despite the superb talent displayed by Mrs. King. Unfortunately, the purse has become too big a factor in all athletic contests. Money now so rules the playing fields that almost never does one hear of a championship game held purely pour le sport.

As for the chauvinistic aspect of the Astrodome event, surely it must be acknowledged by partisans of both sexes that when the chips were down—all 100,000 of them—it was woman's lob, not Women's Lib, that won the night in Houston.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 24, 1898

PARIS—A lucky capture has just been effected by the Paris detective police. Mme. Lacaud, a wholesale dealer in underlinen, was robbed by her cashier of a sum of 20,000 fr. She gave information to the police, and the result was that the dishonest employee, Eugène Bisson, was arrested at his own door as he mounted his bicycle to set out for a trip. The "Temps" says that his machine was provided with a small valise, specially intended for a prolonged tour.

Fifty Years Ago

September 24, 1923

LONDON—The great popularity of the "ankle show," as a feature at dances, fairs and even some church entertainments, has finally aroused a number of the clergy. At a dance in Lancashire last night many of the fair sex were anxious to compete for the handsome prizes and the masculine element was keenly expectant, but local ministers protested, and the "ankle show" was not held. Those who enter the contest are placed behind a screen which is raised a sufficient distance from the floor to leave no doubt as to the shapeliness of feet and ankles and a trifle more.



'...And, Being a Non-Communist Junta, We Can Count on Automatic U.S. Support!'

The Basic Question: Where Are We Going?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The 6-year-old children who went into the first grade in America the other day will be 33 at the end of the 20th century, and the assumption is that they will then be ready to meet the problems of a new century in a wholly new world.

But will they be ready? This depends largely on whether they are educated for the world that is coming or for the world that is going, so this is not a remote question for futurists or 21st century planners. In the field of education, the 21st century is now.

For what the 6-year-olds learn between now and then, what view they have of life in that century, what knowledge, skills and attitudes they acquire in the next two decades will obviously determine their capacity for leadership, and certainly influence their personal happiness.

America's record of adapting to change is pretty good. Americans think they invented change. The frontier compelled it. The immigrants proved it (see Henry Kissinger, the new Secretary of State). The old is constantly being driven out by the new, as Billie Jean King demonstrated the other night. Pushy old geezers, like Bobby Riggs, and even lovable old heroes like baseball's Willie Mays, go to the wall in the end. It's only in Washington that men seem to stay around beyond their time, and that's not a very good advertisement.

Race With Change

Still, there is a problem. America with its insistence on free public school education, its land grant colleges, its city colleges and its night schools and its adult education courses, finds itself in a race with the pace of change.

It has changed faster perhaps than any other nation in the world. But the physical world, which has been changed by America, is now changing faster than it can change itself.

In most of American national life, there probably is time to deal with America's problems. In the field of defense, there are important questions about the budget, the new weapons systems, what to do about investing in the Trident, and where the United States will be at the end of the seventies if the Soviets go on talking sweet but building missiles that could destroy it, and a navy that could blockade it, not around the U.S. coast, but at the source of energy in the oil fields of the Middle East.

All this is critical. It is very much on the minds of Secretary of Defense Schlesinger and Secretary of State Kissinger—and there will probably be a titanic battle between them about how to deal with the Soviets on cutting arms and cutting budgets—but at least the question of military defense for the future is being discussed and debated.

Education

Not so the question of education. The balance of power is an active and urgent question in Washington. The balance of minds, the need for an educational defense in the future, is what is being neglected.

Fortunately, there are some thoughtful people in this country who are thinking ahead. Edwin O. Reischauer, for example. He is a professor of history at Harvard, and former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and in a new book, "Toward the 21st Century—Education for a Changing World," he revives the question H. G. Wells raised in the twenties. What are we to do with our lives? How are we to educate for the future rather than for the past?

"We need," he says, "a profound reshaping of education if mankind is to survive in the sort of world that is fast evolving . . . this is particularly true of international relations, because the forward rush of technology is fast eliminating the cushioning space that once existed between the diverse nations and cultures of the world.

"While the world is becoming a single great global community, it retains attitudes and habits more appropriate to a different technological age . . . Before long, humanity will face many grave difficulties that can only be solved on a global scale. Education, however, as it is presently conducted in this country, is not moving rapidly enough in the right direction to produce the knowledge about the outside world and the attitudes towards other peoples that may be essential for human survival within a generation or two. This, I feel, is a much greater international problem than the military balance of power that absorbs so much of our attention today."

Loory's Study

Reischauer is not arguing against the waterfall of books analyzing the Watergate and other contemporary disasters. He would no doubt applaud a superb study of the American military machine by Stuart H. Loory, formerly of The Los Angeles Times and now at Ohio State University, but he is more concerned with the tides of history than with the waves on the surface of the Potomac. He has written what he calls "A Single Sharp Bugle Call" for the parents of those kids going into the first grade this month, and for teachers and boards of education all over the country, and the hope here is that it gets the attention it deserves.

It is interesting that men like Reischauer and John Kenneth Galbraith, who were attracted away from the scholarly life by President Kennedy and presided over elegant embassies for a time, are now back where they came from in the universities, thinking and writing about the enduring problems, and probably making a greater contribution to the republic than they did in their official positions.

Galbraith has written a more serious and profound book about the future than Reischauer—"Economics and the Public Purpose." He says it is his third and final study of the American economy, which is silly, because he can no more stop writing—since he does it so well—than Bobby Riggs can stop playing tennis.

But the question is how we can keep these thoughtful glimpses of the future from being overwhelmed by the daily thunderclaps in the news. After all, even President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew are fleeting figures, and a good thing too, but Reischauer and Galbraith are talking about the coming world of our children, who are more important than anything else we have.

The World and Watergate

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The repercussions of Watergate on U.S. policy cannot yet be assessed but they are clearly negative. It will take a long time for even the most brilliant and consistent diplomacy to improve this dismal picture.

At first foreign governments tended to minimize effects of the affair. Among our European allies, Britain, West Germany and France had recently suffered (or were still suffering) political scandals of their own.

Russia, licking its chops over agricultural and commercial deals with the Nixon administration, treated the latter kindly in its press. Chinese party leaders apparently touched on the matter during their recent conclave, but without altering their basic external policy.

Overseas opinion wearily tended to dismiss the mess as another sordid business familiar to politicians anywhere. The French regime saw it as the kind of power contest between the legislature and the executive which had featured various Paris republics and viewed it as less vital to France than the temporary freeze on American soya exports.

A Change

A gloomy change has now succeeded such initial light-heartedness. This has been caused by increased realization that, at Mr. Nixon's expense, Congress has gained considerable power to influence Washington's foreign policy and that because of strong neo-isolationist elements in it, Congress is less disposed than the White House to support enduring commitments abroad.

Initially this was reflected in the wind-up of U.S. Indochina efforts. London's perceptive Financial Times reported: "The United States has ended its military role in Cambodia a crippled giant, its hands bound behind its back . . . for the congressional amendment that halted American operations . . . robbed the Nixon administration of the only real power it ever had in Indochina, the power to bomb.

"Before it recessed, Congress was well on its way to completing legislation requiring its approval of any deployment of U.S. forces save in the case of direct attack on American territory, troops or citizens . . . That elusive spirit, 'the sense of Congress,' is now more strongly opposed to U.S. military action than at any time in the past ten years."

The Neue Zuercher Zeitung's current review of world affairs is even more pessimistic. An editorial in that immensely respected Swiss publication says: "The authority of the President himself has been seriously impaired, especially in relation to Congress.

"Foreign policy and everything linked to it—foreign trade, monetary matters, development aid, defense—are on the verge of being drawn even more deeply into the field of tension between the White House and Capitol Hill, there to become the object of a still far-from-resolved power struggle between the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government, and as such to be deformed.

A Big 'If'

"From now on anyone holding or receiving Washington's promise of support will have to silently add the qualification 'if Congress approves' or 'if Congress feels tomorrow as it did yesterday,' or 'Pourvu que cela dure.'

"And he will have to keep in mind that Congress thinks and makes its judgments primarily on the basis of domestic rather than foreign policy considerations. The era of the Vandenberg Resolution, of the Senate's unequivocally strong foreign policy engagement, is long past; leading foreign policy makers in its ranks today are exponents of neo-isolationism.

"This state of affairs will certainly affect Europe. The issues slated to come to the fore in Washington after liquidation of commitments in Indochina are eminently European questions: The stationing or reduction of troops, the liberalization of trade (including agrarian wrangles), monetary matters. What will happen to them as they pass through the domestic mill on the Potomac?"

Last year Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader and a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, told me: "Presidents are the chief foreign-policy makers of the United States . . . Nixon is extremely fortunate to have a man at his side with the brilliance of Kissinger. If Nixon has made any marks in this administration it is in the field of foreign policy."

Nevertheless, with respect to world implications, the French analysis of Watergate was essentially correct even if it brushed aside its vital moral aspects. Politically the dispute resolved into a power contest between Congress and the White House.

At present the legislators are on top. Therefore it will take great wisdom and tact for Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger to keep this ship of state from grounding on another outcrop of the durable, familiar American reef of isolationism.

Letters

Sinai Ownership

According to Mr. Azzat's logic (Letters IHT, Sept. 20), Spain should still be under Arab rule as witnessed by the Alhambra castle in Granada or the Mezquita, a former mosque in Cordoba; that France is rightfully Italian since Roman arenas still stand in Arles and in Nimes, and that Alexander the Great's conquest of Persepolis makes Iran a Greek province.

Might I remind your readers that Sinai was invaded by the Pharaohs as was the Sudan Libya and the ancient land of Israel.

DANIEL SPICERANDLER.
Paris.

Why Sweden?

The editorial writer in The New York Times who asked "Why Sweden" (IHT, Sept. 6) either is purposely ignorant of one of the actual reasons why a U.S. ambassador has not been appointed to Sweden, or perhaps the editorial writer has been unduly affected by the very intense heat reported in New York without any air conditioning being available.

The last U.S. ambassador in Stockholm was unable to leave his home on either official or social trips due to the very belligerent and dangerous mobs that continuously harassed him. He was forced to send his family to the United States for safety before he left, and the few visits he did make had to be done surreptitiously. This ambassador was an extremely popular man with the average Swede who came in contact with him and it was with great sorrow that these people saw the government of Olof Palme unable or unwilling to act.

Whether the action of the mobs was with the approval of Palme is uncertain but definitely he condoned the attitude of one or two of his ministers who could have acted but did not.

Or is it perhaps that the editorial writer knew all of this but avoided saying so simply to stick another pin into the ju-ju doll of Nixon that apparently hangs in the offices of some U.S. newspapers?

C.E.V. JENSEN.
London.

Pueblo Award

"U.S. Navy Honors Pueblo Crewmen" (IHT, Sept. 10). Well, well—Commander Bucher did not get a medal for his actions on Jan. 23, 1968, when the Pueblo was captured. I quote: "Commander Bucher received no award . . . because no higher ranking officers recommended medals for the commander's action that day." I think he is lucky he did not go to jail for his actions that day. It's heartening to see that other people do not forget "the Buchers"—even after almost seven years.

W.S. MORRIS.
Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Nixon Versus Mr. Agnew

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—There was a wonderful article published a couple of years ago in Esquire by Garry Wills describing the events that, 21 years ago, preceded the Checkers Speech. In it Mr. Wills traced (he has, alas, like Andrew Kopkind, lost the art since his total ideologization) the extraordinary political skills of the young candidate for the vice-presidency, Richard Nixon, who transformed a slip on his record into a triumphant public vindication and, in the course of his experience, fired a shot over the bow of presidential candidate Dwight Eisenhower which that practiced soldier did not misinterpret.

When Eisenhower welcomed Nixon back onto the ticket as a candidate in good standing it was both because Eisenhower desired to do so, and because he was afraid not to do so.

It was then that the vindicated Mr. Nixon began his celebrated Clean as a Hound's Tooth Club, and his friends and associates for many years carried about membership cards in their wallets. The resentment over Eisenhower's fitful backing never entirely dissipated, and one wonders whether Mr. Agnew, in his current plight, ponders Mr. Nixon's bitterness of yesteryear, and sympathizes with it.

Guilt

Let's face it, guilt in the political world is not, really, the same thing as judicial guilt. Thomas Eagleton was not legally guilty of anything, but he was kicked off Sen. McGovern's ticket for the "guilt" of not having divulged his record of nervous troubles to McGovern's managers. Sherman Adams was not guilty of anything much more serious than double parking, but as caught in the time-frame of the day, he was guilty, and accordingly he was dismissed.

Mr. Nixon's almost truculent defense of John Ehrlichman and Bob Haldeman is in sharp contrast with the formalistic defense of Mr. Agnew, and accordingly everyone rushes to the conclusion that Mr. Agnew is at least politically guilty. The rumors that Mr. Agnew will resign are unlikely to have originated other than from sources very close to Mr. Nixon.

Let's face it, if Mr. Agnew should indeed proceed to resign, Mr. Nixon could hardly be sorry. For one thing there would be a purgative feel around the White House from which he himself would benefit. For another, the most conspicuous conservative hardliner in the United States would be neatly removed, without offending the conservative constituency that insisted on his renomination in 1972. For still another, Mr. Nixon could move in someone appealing to many of his critics, thus strengthening his own embattled position.

But it is at this point that one needs to reflect on the strengths of Mr. Agnew, and they are a) institutional, and b) personal. As regards the latter, Mr. Agnew is a man of some backbone and has at least the normal man's indisposition to be pushed around. As regards the former, the Vice-President cannot be forced to resign by a show of displeasure from the President.

A Scenario

One hopes their personal relationship will not so deteriorate, but one could easily conceive of a situation in which the Vice-President informed the President through the press that peccadilloes allegedly committed while governor of Maryland are surely less disqualifying than those allegedly committed while President of the United States.

If Mr. Agnew is indicted, it should be recalled that every time a jury brings in a verdict of not-guilty, there was an indictment that preceded it. The House might then proceed to vote impeachment, and the Senate to suspend action on the House's motion pending the trial.

If the jury then found Mr. Agnew guilty, the Senate would presumably confirm the verdict, and Mr. Agnew, never having resigned the vice-presidency, could reoccupy the position with that distinctive strength that comes from having survived adversity.

The contrast would be damaging to President Nixon, as Garry Wills would have noticed in days gone by.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1973

Eurobonds

Currency Discord Within EEC Poses Thorny Problems for Bonn

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 23 (IHT).—A new monetary crisis is developing in Europe, pitting the Germans against the French and threatening to feed the existing discord within the Common Market.

At issue is the strength of the deutsche mark and the simultaneous weakness of the French franc within the snake of the joint European float. The object of the float, which does not include the British or Irish pounds or the lira, was to isolate European business from the vagaries of the dollar's fluctuations by keeping the eight currencies within fixed relationship to each other while moving up or down as a block against the dollar—the so-called "snake."

The eight set central rates against each other's currencies and undertook to support those rates so that they never strayed more than 2 1/4 percent above or below the central point.

However, as envisaged from the beginning last March, once the question of the dollar's value had receded, pressures within the float were bound to develop. The argument voiced in March, and valid today, was that unless the participants agreed to pursue simultaneously the same domestic economic policy measures, the relative value of the currencies against each other would have to change.

Acting out this assessment, the marketplace esteems that the strong anti-inflation measures taken in Germany augur well for the mark. On the other hand, the lukewarm measures in France, which puts economic expansion and high employment above other goals, means the franc is less attractive than the mark.

The natural sequence of events is that operators have been selling francs for marks or borrowing francs to sell for marks. This has pushed the two currencies in opposite directions, with the Bundesbank forced to sell marks to keep the rate from breaking beyond the upper limit of the 2 1/4 percent margin while the French have been buying francs to keep that rate from falling through the bottom limit.

For France, the central bank action in effect is absorbing excess liquidity, adding an incidental tightening of domestic monetary policy and aiding the inflation fight.

For Germany, however, the effect is exactly the opposite. By selling marks, the Bundesbank is putting money into circulation and undermining its own very restrictive domestic credit policy and fueling inflationary tendencies. It was, curiously, this vicious cycle that had forced the Bundesbank to stop supporting the mark against the dollar within a fixed narrow band in March.

The Germans, thus, are faced with the same choice they had to make in March: give up the independent control of domestic monetary policy, change the conditions of intervention or cease it altogether.

Obviously, the first possibility is a hypothetical choice and at this stage of lack of monetary union within the EEC is out of the question. The options then are to once again revalue the mark and attempt to hold the joint float together, but at new central rates, or to drop out.

Another upward revaluation threatens to do bad things to the international competitiveness of German industry. Until now, German manufacturers have been able to pass on to their customers the effects of the revaluation and, given the rate of inflation elsewhere, the purchasers have been willing to pay the higher prices. But as business begins to slow, customers can be expected to become more price-conscious and seek substitutes for German-made goods—a scenario which could lead to a serious recession within Germany.

The Germans have done this before, so why not again? Well, each revaluation makes it more difficult to do another as the recession prospect looms larger. In addition, each revaluation of the mark makes the price of French goods more attractive inside Germany, and on third markets in competition with German goods, and helps keep French prices competitive against the British. And all the Germans have received for the two official mark revaluations since the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 15 Latest Week	Sept. 8 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	195.6	193.6	123.1
*Currency in circ..	$68,716,000	$68,955,000	$62,987,000
*Total loans....	$110,899,000	$110,442,000	$88,170,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,886,000	2,780,000	2,496,000
Auto production.	177,366	188,923	196,129
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,345,000	9,412,000	9,396,000
Freight car ldgs.	564,387	474,452	543,655
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	36,543,000	38,461,000	35,179,000
Busn. failures..	180	162	182

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Aug.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,434,000	84,614,000	82,061,000
Unemployed	4,217,000	4,196,000	4,880,000
	July		1972
Indust'l prodctn.	126.2	R126.5	116.3
*Personal income.	$1,045,700,000	R$1,035,100,000	$944,400,000
**Money supply..*	$264,000,000	R$264,300,000	$245,600,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	132.7	132.4	125.5
Cnstr'n contracts.	177	183	155
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,972,000	R$113,025,000	$104,683,000
**Exports*	$5,868,500	$5,778,100	$4,974,000
*Imports	$5,762,400	$5,793,600	$4,565,100

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

The Economic Scene

The United States' New Dollar Diplomacy

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The Russians aren't coming. They are already here. Armand Hammer signed yet another contract with one of them at the Waldorf-Astoria last week, while out in San Francisco, Alexei N. Kosygin's *son-in-law* was signing with the Stanford Research Institute.

No matter that the political issue of normal trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is seriously stalled in Congress. No matter that the greater issue of military balance is far from resolution. These profound differences notwithstanding, Moscow *is* hungry for Western capital and Western technology, and businessmen in the West are hungry for Moscow's business. Such is the new dollar diplomacy.

Multinationalism

It is a new, extra dimension of multinationalism. Casting aside the cautions that had prevailed, the dollar is leading and following the flag into new areas—leading in some, following in others and in most cases depending on untested faith that it will work.

The rush is not limited to contracts with Moscow. Already, with even less knowledge of the territory, some big American companies (Boeing and RCA, among others) have made some big deals with Peking. And suddenly, for rather obvious reasons, Saudi Arabia is attracting major commitments that would not have been dreamed of 12 months ago. It was disclosed last week, for instance, that General Motors proposes to assemble cars and trucks there.

The trail leads on. Only four days ago the new military junta in Santiago announced that it would welcome foreign capital to resuscitate Chile's copper industry—which had been seized from American ownership by the Allende government. It is too soon to know which Western capitalists will *leap at this opportunity*, but the somewhat similar experience in Peru just a few years ago indicates that the vacuum will be filled readily.

It will be understandable if the aggrieved American companies—Anaconda, Kennecott and Cerro—don't take up the invitation. But this only makes it more likely that other countries' capitalists will move in—Europe, Japan, maybe Canada. One American copper executive speculates that the junta might even seek out Arabian or Rus*sian (!) investment.*

From the foregoing it becomes clear that the dimensions of this new international deal-making are complex. The mutual hostility of the Soviet Union and China has not precluded Westerners from doing business with both, as David Rockefeller has been doing.

And in the Middle East, Moscow's friendship with some of the Arab oil powers is clearly an incentive for Western interests moving in to try to head the Russians off.

Meanwhile, Japan, which depends on Middle Eastern oil more than Europe and the United States do, appears to be moving even faster to supply the investment capital that the Arabs say they want. Moreover, Japan does not have the established ties to Israel that the United States and some Europeans have—and clearly isn't *seeking to establish them now.*

Where does this burst of new liaisons lead? We do not know, and probably the parties involved do not know, either. According to intelligence recently received in Washington, Leonid I. Brezhnev has been telling his Eastern European Communist partners that his friendliness with the West is only a design to buy time and strength that will eventually lead to a position of dominance.

Some Western authorities are said to take this as proof of their belief that the West is being hoodwinked. Others see it as *only* the necessary minimum soothing that Chairman Brezhnev must give to allies who might be upset by his consorting with the enemy.

If the future of political relationships is uncertain, the future of business relationships is, too. In the case of business relationships with Moscow and Peking, President Nixon carried the flag in and the dollar has followed—not, actually, in tremendous amounts yet. In the case of relationships with the Middle East, the American money commitment clearly runs deeper and stronger than Washington's political commitment.

In both cases, it is adventurous.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The stock market staged a dynamic advance on tremendous trading volume last week as a wave of bullishness swept through the gray canyons of Wall Street.

At the heart of the rally, analysts said, was the suddenly crystallizing opinion that short-term interest rates might be at or near their peak. Coupled with this was another big plus: The resilience of the general stock list in the face of pronounced weakness in International Business Machines shares.

IBM, the classic glamour issue and the biggest single holding among institutional investors, plummeted 38 points for the week to finish at 260. This loss wiped out $5.5 billion in the market value of IBM.

The setback in IBM was touched off by Monday's adverse antitrust ruling for the giant computer company in a suit brought by Telex. But while IBM turned weak, entire groups such as the oil, chemical and farm equipment stocks and many of the big-name glamour issues moved up briskly.

Among the blue-chip stalwarts were American Telephone, which announced higher earnings, and General Electric, which is regarded as a beneficiary of any capital spending boom.

The Dow Jones industrials boomed ahead 41 1/2 points. This included a 19-point advance on Wednesday, the third best daily upswing for 1973.

In the final three sessions of the week, volume on the New York Stock Exchange averaged nearly 25 million shares a day. This compared with a daily average of 11.7 million shares during August. Thursday's turnover of nearly 26 million shares ranked as the heaviest trading day of the year.

Bond prices rallied smartly, thanks to the growing belief that the sharp, year-long rise in interest rates might be peaking out shortly.

The midweek auction of one-year Treasury bills fetched an average rate of 8.057 percent, or the lowest level since the June sale.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al KotzinCo .10e	17	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
ACMAT Corp	239	15	13¼	15	+2
AES Tech Sys	62	7	5	6¾	+1½
AID Inc	12	3½	3¼	3¼	
AITS Inc	216	8¼	7⅛	7½	— ⅝
APS Inc	29	15	14	14½	+ ½
ASG Indust	43	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
AVM Corp .15	86	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½
Aaron Bros	56	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Accelerator Inc	307	4⅝	3⅛	4½	+1⅜
Acme Gen .12	19	8½	6¾	8¼	+1⅜
AcushnetCo .52	25	23	22½	23	+ ½
AdamsDrug .02e	56	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Addmaster .04e	112	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Addison wesly .20	89	5⅜	4½	5⅜	+1⅛
Advance Ross	243	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅝
AdvancdMed Sci	321	7½	6⅜	7½	+ ¾
Advanced Mem	832	8½	5¼	7¾	+2¾
AdvancdMicr De	1444	23	20⅝	21¾	— ¼
Advanced Sys	32	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Affer Six	41	4¼	4	4½	+ ¼
AgMet Inc	66	8¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
Agnico Eagl Min	3062	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Alanthus Corp	29	2½	2¼	2¼	
Albanyintl .36	376	25½	22	24¾	+2⅞
Albertsinc .17	17	8½	7½	8½	+1
Alexan Alex .44a	642	26¾	25¼	26¾	+1
AlexBaldwin .60	95	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅝
Algorex Data	27	2¼	1¾	1¾	— ⅜
AlicoLdDev .10e	81	15	14¼	14½	— ½
Alleghy Bev s	112	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Allergan Pharm	103	19	17½	18½	+ ⅜
Allied Leisure	110	6⅞	5⅞	6½	+ ⅝
Alld Teleph .24	30	19½	19	19½	
AllVanLine B	1	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Allyn Bacon .25	33	4½	4⅜	4½	
Alodex Corp	19	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Alpex Computer	101	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Amarex Inc	174	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
Amcourt System	41	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
Amedco Inc	52	2½	2⅜	2½	
AmAppraisl .40a	71	8¼	7	7	—1⅛
Am Arts&Crafts	288	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
Am Best Packer	44	6¾	6	6⅛	— ⅝
Am Biomedical	72	2½	1¾	2	— ¼
AmConHom .05e	25	5½	5½	5⅝	
AmElec Labs	16	1¾	1¾	1¾	
AmExpress .92	3805	43½	37¼	42½	+5½
AmExp cv pf1.30	261	189¾	171½	187½	+15
AmFiltrona .48	90	9½	8¼	9¼	+ ⅞
AmFinlCorp .84	452	14¾	12¼	14¾	+2½
Am Furnit .26	54	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
AmGreetings .25	1214	44½	40	44½	+4
AmLaFranc .32a	93	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Am Marine 1.56	24	14	13¼	14	
Am Micro Sys	2070	29	25¾	27	— ⅝
Am Nuclear	52	2¾	2⅜	2½	
AmQuasar Petro	254	12	8½	11	—1
AmShipBldg wt	11	5	5	5	
Am Telecomm	261	15½	13⅜	15	+1⅛
Am Teleph&Cons	309	22½	18⅝	21⅝	+ ¾
AmUrban Devel	32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
AmWeldMfg .80	135	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
AmwestGrp Inc	244	9	6⅝	7¾	+1⅛
Amtere Devel	63	1½	1⅛	1½	
Anadite Inc	58	2⅞	2⅜	2¼	
Analog Devices	414	14½	11½	13¾	+2⅝
Anaren Microwve	115	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
AnchorSav Assn	87	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
AndersGrnd .12	9	4	4	4	
Andersen Jacobs	58	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
AnheuserBus .60a	3734	40½	38¼	38½	—2
Ankler Bros	103	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
AnkenInd .10e	14	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Apeco Inc	76	12⅜	10⅛	12⅜	+1⅝
Applebaum Fd	38	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
AppldDigit Data	874	4⅝	3	4⅝	+1⅛
Appld Material	587	17¼	14⅝	16⅞	+2¼
April Ind	46	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ArchonPure Pd	31	1¾	1¾	1½	+ ⅛
Arden Mayfair	118	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Argo Petroleum	82	8⅛	6⅞	8⅛	+1⅛
ArkanWnGas .78	179	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+ ¾
ArlcoProp 1.74e	89	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
ArpelsCalif .40	46	4	5⅝	6	
Arrow Automot	35	11	9	10	—1
ArrowHartH 1	106	17½	15¾	17¼	+1½
Artco Bell .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arvida Corp	80	9	8⅜	8⅝	
AssoColaBtlg .27	165	25	24	24¾	+ ¾
AssdTrkLnA .52a	75	11	10½	11	+ ½
AtlanGasLt 1.08	172	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
AtlanNREs 1.72e	584	18⅞	14⅝	16⅛	+2
Atlantic Ind	25	3⅝	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
Atlantic Cont Sy	24	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
AtlanPapsl Btlg	72	11	9¾	11	+1½
Atlas Hotels .03e	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	601	21⅛	18⅝	21	+1½
AtwoodOcean un	35	22	22	24¼	+1½
AtwoodOcean wt	282	7½	6⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Autotrain Cp	646	13⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
BT Mtginv 77 wt	26	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
BairdWarn. 2.06e	59	18⅛	17⅜	18	— ⅛
Baird Atomics	41	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅛
Baker Bros Inc	125	18	16½	18	+1½
BakerFent .60a	34	35	34½	34½	— ½
Baldwin&Lyons	682	12	10½	11⅝	+1⅛
BallCorp .50	132	13⅜	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bally Mfg .02e	1170	61½	55	61¼	+4¼
Baltek Corp	17	8⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
BankBldsEq .72	77	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
BankamRlt 2.08e	284	27½	26⅝	27½	+1
Barco of Cal	55	7⅜	6½	7⅝	+ ⅝
Barnes HindePh	150	30¼	24½	28¼	+3¼
BarnesMtgIn .78	137	17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ½
BarnesMtg un	99	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
BarnettMtg 20wt	69	7	5⅝	7	+1⅜
BarnettWin 1.40a	150	19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
Barnett Winst un	54	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
Baskin Robbins	79	10½	10	10½	+ ½
BassFinl Corp	28	7¾	7	7	— ½
BassettFurn .80e	164	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ½
Bayless Mkts .60	77	12¼	9⅝	12	+2⅜
Bayly Corp .40	34	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
BeaconPhoto Sv	69	4⅝	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅝
BeehiveMedic El	94	8	6⅝	8	+1½
BeelineFash .34	92	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bekins Co .48	179	8⅞	5⅝	8⅝	+ ½
Bentley Labs	336	26½	24½	25⅝	+ ¾
Berkley Bio Eng	192	5½	4½	5⅛	— ⅛
BerkliteCp .09e	36	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Best Products	149	39	35½	39	+3½
Betz Labs .20a	480	45½	39¼	45	+5
BeveragCan .04e	50	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
BeveragMat .18	96	15	12¼	14¼	+2
Bevis Indust	24	2¼	2	2	— ¼
Bibb Co	27	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Big Drum .30	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Bi-Lo Inc	20	10	10	10	
Billy theKid .09p	52	4½	4	4	
Bio Med Scien	158	58½	49	57	+8
Bird&Son 1.20	25	25	23¾	24¼	— ⅜
BlockDrugA .48	363	15⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
BlueChipSip .24	49	10¼	8¾	10	+1¼
BobEvanFrm .60	25	24½	23½	23¾	— ¾
Bohemia In .50b	446	21	18⅜	21	+2
Bon Aire Indust	32	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
Bonanza Intl	2088	10⅝	8⅞	10⅛	+1⅜
Booth Newsp .80	37	19½	19⅛	19⅝	
BoozAllenH .12	76	4½	4⅜	4½	
Bradenind .20	2	5½	5½	5½	
Brand Insulation	26	4⅞	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
BrasgCraft Mfg	54	16½	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅜
Brencolnc .44	42	23⅞	21⅜	23⅝	+1⅞
Brinks Inc .30	438	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Bristol Prod	27	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	108	8	7¼	7¾	+ ⅝
BrooksScanln .48	35	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
Brother Intl Cp	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
BrownTom Inc	372	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅜
Browning .25p	106	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Brunos Inc	13	7½	7¼	7¼	
BuckbeMears .40	198	16¼	15½	16¼	+1
Buckeyelnt .20e	84	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Building&Ld Tec	15	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
BuilderInvGp wt	544	8	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
BurnsRL Cp .05e	229	11⅝	10¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
Burnup&Sims	1796	30½	27¾	30⅜	+2½
Burris Ind	74	6	5⅞	5⅞	
ButlerMfg 1	125	45	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Nat Corp	96	3	2⅞	3	+ ½
CFS Contl Inc	235	18	17	18	+1
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e	104	13½	12¾	13¼	
CI RltyInv un	28	14	13⅜	14	+ ¼
CI RltyInv wt	101	¾	⅜	¾	
C&R Clothier	83	3	2⅞	3	
CNA IncShr .27e	284	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
CNA LarInv .77e	177	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10	41	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ½
CP Prod	8	2	1⅝	1¾	— ¼
CRS Design As	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
CabanaCoach Cp	46	1¾	1⅛	1½	+ ⅜
Cable Funding	122	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
CafeteriasInc .29	43	10½	9¼	10¼	+ ½
Calbiochem	24	14¼	13½	14	— ½
Calprop Corp	420	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Cambrdge Mem	156	17	14¾	16⅞	+2⅛
CamernBwn wt	177	4⅝	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅝
Camin Ind	27	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Campanelli Ind	74	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¼
CampTagg 1.04	33	20½	20	20	— ½
Canandaig Wine	65	12½	10⅞	12½	+1⅝
CannonM n.20e	114	14½	12¾	14⅛	+1⅛
Capehart Corp	799	8⅝	7	8⅝	+1⅝
Capital Mtge wt	30	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
CapitlNatCp .50b	25	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Capital Swst	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
Capitolint Airwy	36	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Carbon Fuel .28	22	6⅞	8	8	— ⅜
CardinalPet .10e	69	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
CaribnLeiswr .50	22	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅜
Carolina Carib	60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Cayman Corp	746	4⅛	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
CedarPoint .34a	28	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cencor Inc	120	6¼	5	6¼	+1¼
CentMtgRlt 1.49e	33	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	70	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
CentronDat Crnp	2540	37½	32½	37½	+3½
Century Labs	170	2⅝	1⅞	2	— ⅜
CenturyTel Ent	160	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
ChambrinMf .40	109	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
ChampParts .13	87	14½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
ChanceAB 1.04	150	20	17⅝	19⅞	+2¼
Channel Cos	104	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Charming Shop	89	15	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Chef Pierre	9	10	10	10	
ChemedCorp .44	39	36⅛	34⅜	36⅛	+1½
Chesapeake Inst	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
ChiBrdstron .80a	1035	91	88¼	90⅛	+ ¼
Chieftan Devel	42	12½	11¼	12⅛	+1⅛
Chilton Corp .16	74	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
ChristaSac 5.99e	99	165	153	164	+11
Church's FrCsk	1741	12⅛	10	11⅞	+1⅞
Cinemation Ind	23	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
CinnFinl .44	136	18	16⅞	17½	— ½
CircleF Ind .40e	20	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Citation Mfg	25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
CitznSoRl 75wt	25	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
CitznSoRl 77wt	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
CitznsUtilA s	73	35⅛	33	35¼	
Clarcan Petrol	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
ClassRd Finl	79	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
ClevTrRlt 1.72e	80	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
ClevTrRln wt	443	1½	1	1½	+ ½
ClevenakCp .30e	162	12¼	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝
Clinical Sciences	47	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .68	294	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	
Coast Catamarn	90	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	—1⅛
Coastal Ind .20a	43	9	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
Cobe Labs	39	27¼	25	25	—2½
Coburn Optical	445	16⅝	14½	16⅜	+1⅜
CocaBtlaLA .43	341	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgMia .20	180	14	11	13½	+2⅜
CocaBtlgMA .30	87	10⅝	9	10⅝	+1⅛
CocaBtlCons .39e	36	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Codex Corp	65	13	11	13	+1⅛
Coheren Radiatn	264	16¼	14⅛	16	+1⅝
ColemahAm Cos	40	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Columbia Corp	45	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	30	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
Combined Prop	89	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
ComcastCp A	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Comdisco Inc	72	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
Comfix Commun	4	3	3	3	
ComnrcGrp .10e	33	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
ComClrgHsc .31e	37	27½	27¼	27½	
ComiState Cp	47	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
ComwlTelPa 1.28	19	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
ComwltThea .20a	28	4⅛	4	4½	+ ⅛
Commun Prop	105	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Compreh Comm	14	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Composcan Inc	59	10⅛	9⅝	9½	— ¼
Computax Svcs	50	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
Comput Automat	1105	15½	13⅝	14⅞	+1⅛
Computr Design	381	7¼	5	6⅝	+1⅜
Computer Mach	781	8⅛	6⅛	7⅞	+1⅝
Computer Trans	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Computer Usagz	49	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
Computrvlsn Cp	142	16	13	16	+2⅜
Comtech Labs	147	16	15	16	
Comten Inc	244	8¼	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
Concept Inc	184	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ConsEquit .14e	21	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
ConsumBldg Mrt	200	4⅜	3½	4⅜	+ ⅞

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ConsumDist .07h	4	23⅛	22	23⅛	+1⅛
Contech Inc	28	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
Context Ind	31	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Contl Hair Prod	23	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅝
Continfo Sys	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Contran Corp	180	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
Cordis Corp	52	37½	36	37	+1
Cornelius Co	262	5½	4	5½	+1⅝
CourierCp .22e	27	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
CousinsProp .15	79	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
CraddTerry .66	79	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Cross Co	373	28⅞	24¼	28⅞	+4¼
Crown Crafts	61	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
CrumpEH .10h	30	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Crutcher Resrcs	518	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
CullumCos .28	30	9	9	9	
Cunningham Art	42	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Currentinc Shr	234	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
CurtisNoll .50	59	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
Dairy Queen Str	37	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
Damson Oil	187	6⅛	6¼	6½	— ⅛
Danielint .50	571	40	35½	40	+4⅝
Danker Wohlk	258	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
DankerWohlk wt	65	3⅛	2	3	+ ¼
Danners Inc	58	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅝
DannieMob Hom	76	3½	3	3	— ½
DartDrug .13	314	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
Data Card Cp	20	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Data Design Lab	33	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Data General	1347	46¼	42⅝	44⅝	+2
Data 100 Corp	922	15½	13⅝	14⅞	+2¼
Datapoint Corp	308	17½	14⅝	17½	+2¼
Davis Wtr Waste	25	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
DeLuxeCheck .41	462	39	37¾	38½	+ ¾
Debron Corp .60	15	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
DecisnData Com	734	16	13⅝	16	+2⅞
Decoratorind .20	79	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .10	560	58	55¾	58	+1½
Delhi Int Oil	106	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
DelaValRlty .66e	24	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
DentoMed Ind	133	3⅛	2	2⅝	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	649	20¼	17¼	18	—2½
DiamCrysSlt .60	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ½
DiamondhdCp 1	56	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
DickAB Co .44	202	27½	26⅜	27⅛	+ ⅛
Digicon Inc	103	4	4	4	
DigitalComp Con	34	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
Disc Inc	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Docutel Corp	1032	32½	28	32	+2⅛
Dollar General	142	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
Domin Mfg 1.86e	53	17½	16⅝	17	— ¼
Dominion MR un		22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
Dominion MR wt	84	5⅝	5	5⅝	— ⅛
Donald Corp	86	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Donaldsoninc .66	180	32	27⅞	32	+4⅜
Donbar Develop	129	4	3½	4	+ ½
Donovan Cos .80	17	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
Dorchester Gas	1364	6¾	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Doughties Fds	32	5½	4½	5½	+ ⅛
Dow Jones 1	106	29	28½	29	+ ¼
Downe Commun	126	1½	1½	1½	
DoyleDaneBe .96	140	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
DuckwallStr .16	68	15⅛	14½	15	+ ¾
Dunkin Donuts	122	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
DurrFillMed .12	108	6½	6⅛	6½	
ECRM Inc	29	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
EDS Nuclear	90	13	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¾
EZ Paint .12e	1	5½	5½	5½	
Early Calif Ind	108	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Earth Sciences	238	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
EastmetCp .40c	72	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
EconomicLab .36	890	48⅞	44½	48⅞	+4⅛
Education Dev	115	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .88	197	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Elba Systems	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Electro Nucleon	61	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	
Elect Transist	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	
EliasBros Rest	29	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Elmans Inc	10	7½	7½	7½	
Elscint Ltd	242	7⅜	5⅞	7⅛	+1⅛
Emersons Ltd	390	14½	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	499	8½	6½	7⅞	—1⅛
EnergyConv un	116	12	9	10½	—1½
Energy Ventures	221	9½	7¼	9	+ ¾
Environ Resrch	107	3⅝	3	3	
Envirnmtl Sys	54	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Erb Lumber Co	12	4½	4	4	— ½
Ethan Allen .55	159	23	22⅛	23	+ ¼
ExchngeBncp .44	344	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Exchange OilGs	167	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Executive Ind	258	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
Extracorpl Med	66	55½	48½	55	+6½
Fabri Tek Inc	298	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
Fair Lanes	88	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
FairfieldCom Ld	46	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
Falcon Prod	73	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅜
Faraday Labs		1	1	1	
Farinon Elec	140	23¾	21⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Farmer Bro .24a	44	10¾	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Farr Co	76	7	6	7	+1
Fays Drug	50	7	6¼	7	+ ⅜
FedincPrvP .90	85	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
Feld Leasing	1339	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
Fingerhut Corp	104	14	11½	11⅝	—2
Fst Artists Prod	166	3⅝	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅝
FstBostCp 1.40e	67	19¼	18	19¼	+1
FstCommrca 1a	358	25	23⅝	25	+1⅛
FstComRlty .50e	134	24⅛	22½	24	+1½
FstCortRE 1.25e	247	12	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
FstFidelInv .15e	38	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
FstLincoln Fin	38	3¼	3	3¼	
FstMississ .06e	2532	36⅞	29⅛	34	+4⅝
FstPennMtg wt	34	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Fst Surety Cp	41	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.89e	45	22½	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
FstVaMtgTr un	46	24	23⅞	24	
FstWestn Finl	112	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20	58	8¼	7½	8¼	+1
Flexsteel Ind .26	35	9	8½	8½	— ¼
Flickinger .54	51	11½	9½	11½	+2
FloridaCyp Gard	144	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Florida Glass	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FlaGulfRlty .39e	112	17¾	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
FloridMngM .10e	87	19⅝	17½	19⅝	+1⅛
FloridaTel .44	245	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Florida WatAUt	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Flow Labs Inc	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Flying Diam Cp	266	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	53	19	14⅝	17⅝	+3
Foodways Nat	350	15⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
Foothill Grp Inc	62	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Forest Oil Cp	529	15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	
Formigli Corp	56	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
ForumRest .10	21	3	3	3	
Fotomat Corp	414	5⅝	4	5⅝	+1⅛
FranklinE1 .20	120	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛	+1⅛
FranzleBr Winer	416	30	28⅝	30	+1⅛
FraserMfg 2.16e	50	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
FredrkHarr .52e	126	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Fredrks Hollywd	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
FreemanCarl As	52	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Friedmnind .27r	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Friendlyice .04e	773	24⅛	22	24	+1⅛
FrischsRest .36a	92	19⅛	13⅜	18⅜	+4⅜
FrozenFdExp .28	73	9	7⅝	9	+1⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FullerHB .32	87	13	12½	13	+ ½
Funding System	18	1½	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
FunkSeeds .05e	1936	14⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
FurrsCafe .15	118	14⅛	13	14	+1
GRI Computer	86	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
GRT Corp	113	1⅞	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	81	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1½
Garfinckel .96	153	15½	13⅝	15½	+2
Gates Learjet	286	9⅝	7½	9⅝	+1⅞
GatewayTran .60	29	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Gelco Corp	305	15½	13½	15½	+2
Gelman Inst	236	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	291	39¼	36⅝	39	
GenAutoPts .39e	150	24½	19¼	24½	+4½
Gen Binding	11	30½	30½	30½	
Gen Capital	31	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
GenComputr Sys	47	7¼	6½	6½	— ¼
GenCrudeOil .30	350	37¼	36½	37	— ¼
GenDatacom Ind	89	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
GenFinSys .07r	66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Gen Health Svc	267	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Hobbies	87	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
GenericsCp Am	91	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅜
Genimar Inc	4	3½	3½	3½	
Genova Inc	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Geriatrics Inc	915	9⅝	7⅛	9⅝	+2½
GibsnHoman .27	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Giffen Indust	75	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
GilbertAssoc .42	264	51	48½	49	—2
Gilford Inst .12	66	8	7½	8	+ ¼
GlobetrotCom A	56	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
LTOLD Medallion	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
GoldFieldSA .54e	29	33⅛	31⅜	33⅛	+1½
Goodhrt Wll .28e	59	6¾	6¼	6½	— ¼
Gracoinc .05	326	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅜
GrahamMagnt s	92	14⅜	12	14¼	+2
Grantree Corp	122	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Graph Scanning	215	6	5	5¾	+ ⅝
Graphic Science	517	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	58	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
GreyAdvrt .50a	56	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
Guardian Chem	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
HNC MtgR 1.90e	227	19¼	18⅝	19	
HachChem .10e	84	25	24	25	+ ½
HelmEW .04h	144	18⅝	17½	18	
Hall Frank B .36	480	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
HamiltBro Exp	311	11	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
HamiltBroExp un	35	11½	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	58	27⅛	24⅞	25⅛	—2
HamilInvT 1.94e	359	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
HamilInvTr 76wt	265	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un	106	21¼	20¼	20½	
Hamilt Inv 76un	27	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
HandyDan Home	56	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
HanovSqRl 1.21e	39	18½	16½	18½	+2
Hardwicke Cos	52	6½	6	6	— ½
Harlyn Prod	35	6½	5⅛	6¼	+1⅛
Harpr&Row .40	51	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Havatam Cis .40	62	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
Hawall Corp .40	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
HawthrnFin .22e	189	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅛
Health Ind	587	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Heath Tecna	174	2	1⅞	2	
Hellie Meyers	15	7½	7	7½	+ ½
HenredFurn .60a	4	21½	21½	21½	
Hers Apparel	44	3⅛	2¼	3⅛	+1⅛
Hexcel Corp .43a	38	18⅜	18	18⅜	
HiTech Ind	32	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
Hickory Furnitr	207	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1¼
Hirschhorn Don	33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Holobeam Inc	138	3	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Homewd Cp .02e	45	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Hook Drugs .35	27	18	17	17¾	+ ⅜
Hoover Co .92	1396	27⅛	24	26⅞	+2⅝
HorizResrch .01e	148	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Hospital Finl	28	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅝
House of Knit	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
HousingSysGa s	10	2⅝	2	2	— ¼
Hughes Supply	147	15⅛	14⅝	15	
HuntBlds Corp	169	3⅝	2½	2¾	— ⅝
Hunt Mfg .20	42	12½	11⅜	12⅛	+1
Hyatt Corp	805	12½	11⅜	12	— ⅝
Hyatt Intl	34	9¼	8⅜	9	— ⅛
Hydroculture In	48	7	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
Hydromatn Filt	182	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
Hydron Pac Ltd	42	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
HysterCo .60	471	25⅝	23¼	25⅞	+2⅛
IMS Intl	262	17⅝	15	17⅝	+1⅝
Identicon Corp	17	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Immuno Scienc	49	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
ImperGrp Ltd	28	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
IndepSvSec 1.68a	62	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.52e	106	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ¼
Indiana MtgR un	16	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Indpls Wat 1.40	81	19⅝	18½	19⅝	+ ⅜
Indust Fuels	43	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
IndustNucl .05e	84	29	27⅞	29	+1⅛
Inforex Inc	1836	7½	5	5⅝	—1⅝
Informatics Inc	245	5¾	4	5⅝	+1⅛
Informatn Int	192	13½	11⅞	12¼	—1
Inform Magnet	97	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Instrument Lab	65	20¼	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅝
Intel Corp	1272	80	72½	76½	+4
Intercont Enerc	137	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Intercrft Ind .20	36	11	9½	11	+1½
Interdata Inc	895	11⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ½
InternatnGas 1.04	112	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
IntAlumin .16	43	6	5½	6	+ ½
IntBnkWash .25	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	79	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Int Basic Econ	69	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
Int Dairy Queen	35	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
IntResDev .66e	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Int Scanng Dv	71	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Int Time Sharng	32	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Int Video	141	8¼	6¾	7	— ½
Intersil Inc	480	16⅝	14¼	14⅞	—1⅛
Invest Inc	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
InventurCap .17e	46	9½	9½	9½	
InvestCoAm .10e	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Iowa SouUt 1.76	19	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Irelands Rest	81	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .32	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Ivy Corp	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
JacksFood Sys	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
JamesRiver .05e	63	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Jamesbury .30	66	11¾	11	11⅝	
Javelin Corp	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Jansen Indst	214	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Jerome Mackey	64	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
Jerrico Inc	188	19	16½	18	+1½
Jet Air Freight	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Jetero Corp	15	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Jonas RB .32e	43	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	46	36	35⅝	36¼	+ ¾
Judys Inc	20	2	2	2	
Justice Mt 2.38e	136	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1
Justice Mtg un	2	30½	30½	30	+1½

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Justice Mtgln wt	432	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ½
Justinind .20	52	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
KMC Mtg 1.23e	64	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
KMC MtgInv un	27	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
KMS Indust	1507	5⅛	3⅞	5⅛	+1⅛
Kaiser Steel	333	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	+1⅜
Kallestad Labs	98	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	262	4⅝	3⅝	4⅜	+1⅛
KamanCp A .28	92	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
Kampernds Am	63	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Kearney Treckr	6492	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
Kellwood Co .72	74	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Kennington Ltd	30	2½	2⅛	2⅝	+ ½
Kennedy Cohen	51	14¼	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
Key Pharmceut	16	3¼	3	3⅛	
Keydata Corp	35	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	74	13¼	12¼	13¼	+ ⅝
KeystnaCenth.10e	42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
KeysCustFd .40e	39	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Keystone Int .25	98	18¼	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	204	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅜
Knape&Vogt .70	75	16	14	16	+2
Koger Propert	137	25½	22⅞	25½	+2⅜
KornFerry Int	3	6½	6½	6½	
Koss Corp	145	14	13	13	— ⅝
KroegerWA .44	27	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Kuhlman Cp .40	103	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Kustom Electron	92	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
LMF Corp .12	138	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅜
LQ Motor Inns	103	7	6⅝	7	
LVO Cable	45	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	69	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Ladd Petrol	2510	11½	10	11⅛	+1½
Lafayette Unit	34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LancastrCol .32b	608	14⅞	11¼	14¾	+3⅜
Lanceinc .46a	71	28¼	27½	28	
Lanchart Ind	45	3⅝	2⅞	3	— ⅝
Land Resources	39	3⅝	3½	3½	
Lane Co .52	180	19½	17	19½	+2¼
LawrysFds .16	9	9	8½	9	+ ½
LawsonProd .02e	219	26	21⅛	26	+4⅛
Lawter Chem .40	87	35½	35	35½	
Lazare Kaplan	17	9¼	8⅝	9	— ⅛
Leadville Corp	124	9⅛	7⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Lee Pharmaceut	285	17	14	17	+2⅝
LeewayMot .32	81	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Legg Platt .28	118	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+1
Leisure Dynam	49	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Levingstn Ship	77	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Lexitron Corp	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Liberty Homes	86	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
Life Sciences	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Lightolier Inc	12	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
LilChamp Food	23	8½	8¼	8½	
Lin Broadcastg	389	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
LincMtgInv .90a	89	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
LincPlaceFd 1e	709	21½	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
LindalCeda Hom	32	5	3⅝	4	— ½
LionCntry Safari	42	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Lippincott .16a	28	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Loctite Cp .08	163	58	53	58	+5
Log Etronics	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Logicon Inc	18	4½	4	4¼	+ ¼
Longchamp Inc	85	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	1209	8⅝	6⅞	8¼	+1½
Lowes Co .12	714	56	52½	53½	—2
MB Assoc	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	2924	9¼	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅜
MFY Indust .06e	141	4⅝	3⅝	4½	+ ⅝
MLS Ind Inc	247	3⅝	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
M&T Mtg 1.14e	59	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
MSI Data Corp	1528	9½	8	9⅝	+1⅝
MTS Systems .10	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
MackStrs .12e	89	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
Macrodata Cp	236	15⅛	12½	14⅛	+2⅛
Madison GE 1.08	61	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Main Dollar Strs	19	6⅛	6	6	— ½
MainLineFleet s	60	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	357	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
MallinckrdtCh .24	277	46¼	40⅝	45½	+5¼
MaplePress .13	21	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Marcus Corp	52	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+1⅛
MargLaMod .10e	12	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Marine Colloids	27	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Marine Protein	251	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	899	20½	17½	19⅞	+2⅛
MarkFour Home	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Mary Kay .03e	151	36½	34½	36½	+2
MaulLd & Pinap	43	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
May Petrol	111	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
McCormick .32e	117	40	39	39⅝	— ⅛
McDowellEnt .10e	68	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
McMoran Expl	623	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	77	14½	14	14½	
Measurex Corp	475	31⅞	30⅜	31⅛	— ⅝
Medcom Inc	273	15⅛	13¼	15⅛	+2
MedianMtg 1.25e	388	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
Medline Ind	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Medtronic	394	61	55⅝	60⅝	+1⅝
Merchantsinc .72	79	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
Meridian Inv	88	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅜
Mervyns	229	37⅛	34⅝	37	+2⅝
MetProWatTr	40	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
MeyerFred .30b	296	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Microdata Cp	310	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Microform Data	265	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅝
MicrowaveSem s	230	9	6½	9	+2⅛
MidAmInds .20e	27	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+1⅛
MidTexCom .28	194	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Midland Cap	75	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	672	7½	5¼	7½	+2
MidwestFidel .36	30	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
MilliporeCp .14	171	54½	52½	52½	—1½
Minnpls Gas 1.54	48	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Minnesota Fab	96	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
Minnetonka Lab	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Mr Steak	480	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
MrsSmithsP .11e	40	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Mobile America	40	7	6	7	+1
Mobile Home .50	163	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Modern Merch	694	11	9	11	+ ½
Moduline IntInc	46	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
MogulCorp .32	276	25½	23⅛	24⅜	+4⅛
Molex Inc	166	46¼	41	46¼	+4½
Monarch Ind	9	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Monfort Colo	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Monroe Group	46	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
Monicaim Vintrs	89	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
MooreCorp .80	242	56½	55⅛	56	+ ⅝
MooreSam .24	343	41½	35⅛	40⅝	+5
MorFlo Ind	9	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Moran Bros	185	9⅞	8	9⅝	+1⅝
MorganAdh .01e	40	16	15	15½	+ ½
Morrisonlnc .48a	73	19½	19	19	— ⅛
MtgAssoc .20	122	11	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
MtgInvWsh 1.61e	95	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
MtgInvWash wt	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MtgeTrAm wt	86	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Mostek Corp	784	47½	39	47¼	+5¼
Motion Ind	97	20	18¾	20	+1½
MotClubAm .14	164	10½	9	10½	+1½
Moxie Ind	18	1½	1½	1½	
MurphMtrF .20e	76	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
MurrayMfg Inv	85	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
MyToy Co	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Myers Ind .08e	161	7½	5¾	7¼	+1⅜
Mylan Labs	17	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
NRG Inc	199	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+ ¾
Nathans Famous	34	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
NatConven Str	97	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ½
Nat CSS	115	27	25½	26½	+ ½
Nat Data Corp	797	19	13⅝	17	+2
Nat Liberty	1418	6	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
NatLiving Cent	1002	10½	8⅝	10½	+1
NatMedical Care	200	14⅛	12½	14⅛	+2¼
NatMeridian Svc	30	2	2	2	
NatMineSvc .40	176	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	169	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Patents	1454	11⅝	10½	10⅞	— ⅝
Nat Utl&Ind .90	13	13	13	13	
Naum Bro	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Nautiloid Corp	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
NeedhmHarp .54	46	11	9⅝	11	+1⅛
Neutrogena Cp	317	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
NewAmFd .15e	92	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32a	46	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
NewPennEx .22e	64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
NewellCos .50	42	9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
Nicolet Instrum	49	7⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—1
NielsenAC A .32	263	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
NielsenAC B .32	182	35	34⅝	34⅞	
Nobility Homes	49	10¼	7⅛	7½	—2⅛
Noble Affiliates	93	21½	18⅞	21½	+2⅛
Nolex Corp	145	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
Nordstrmlnc .32	72	21	20¼	21	+ ½
NorCalSav&Ln s	457	21	16½	20⅝	+3⅝
NorCaroNG .80	72	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+ ⅞
NorEurpOil .10e	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Northeast Pet s	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
NoStaBancp .33h	133	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
NorthrpKing .16e	481	50½	48⅝	49½	+ ½
NwstNatGas .76	303	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
NwtFinInv 1.41e	49	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
NwstFinInv un	21	19⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Noxell Cp .48	141	49	46	49	+1½
Nuclear Resrch	27	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Oakwood Home	30	8	7¼	8	+ ½
OceanDrExp .20	443	62½	59½	62½	+2⅞
Ocean Explor	173	10½	7⅞	10½	+2⅞
Ocean Fisheries	61	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ocean Oil&Gas	598	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Oceanogr Maricl	59	3½	3	3	— ⅜
Odysseyinc .05e	43	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Offsh Logistic	651	13⅝	12⅛	13	— ⅛
Ogilvy Mathr .64	144	26	20⅞	23	+2½
OhioFerroAl .40	247	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Oil Shale Corp	840	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Omega-Alpha	162	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Omni Spectra	40	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
Optel Corp	204	11	9⅛	10	— ½
Optical Coatg Lb	309	23⅛	20½	23¼	+1⅛
Optical Radiatn	50	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
Orange Co .05e	204	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
Orbanco Inc	13	19	19	19	
OreFreezDry Fd	17	2⅛	2½	2½	
Ormont Drg Ch	64	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Orrox Corp	20	2½	2½	2½	
Oshmans SportG	33	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
OtterTailPw 1.48	55	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
Overmyer .28	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
OverseasNat Air	301	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Oxford Labs	168	14⅛	13½	14	+ ⅜
Ozite Corp	155	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
PVO Intl Inc	37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
Pabst Brew .88	1014	38⅞	36	37⅛	—2½
PACCAR In .60a	198	39½	35⅝	39¼	+2¼
Pacesettr Bid Sy	35	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ½
Pacesetter Ind	107	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
Pac&South Br	55	12⅝	11	12¼	+1⅛
Pac Amer Ind	17	4¼	4	4¼	
PacCoastHold s	39	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
PacGamRob 1.08	128	24½	22	23⅝	+1⅝
PacSoMtg .25e	76	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	49	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pan Ocean Oil	3373	19¼	16⅛	18½	+1⅞
Pandick Press	156	4½	2⅝	4½	+1⅞
Panelfab Int	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
ParkOhiolnd .40	59	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	689	33⅞	29½	32	+2½
Patrick Petrol	485	8	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Paul Revere 1.19e	119	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	37	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
PayLessDrg .34	87	10	9½	10	+ ½
Pay n Pak .19e	227	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
Pay n Save .20	172	15½	15	15½	+ ½
PaylessCash .20	106	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
Paysaver Catalg	4	1½	1½	1½	
PeachtreeDrs .12	58	8¼	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
PeaveyCo .70	289	17½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Pelorex Corp	120	17½	16½	16½	—1
Pelto Oil	279	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
Penn Corp	33	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
PennGsWat 1.35	100	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
PennzOffshGs B	5223	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1
Pentair Indust	190	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	64	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
PetersonH&H .27	132	25	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Petro Lewis	316	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Phoenix Candy	23	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
PhoneMate Inc	194	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Pic n Save Cp	14	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
PiedmontAvia s	99	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Pinehurst Corp	66	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Pinkertons .78a	408	27⅛	24¼	25⅛	—1⅛
Pioneer Wstn	131	12	10⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
Piper Indust	28	13¼	12	13¼	+1⅛
Pizza Inn	700	7	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
Planet Oil Min	23	3	2⅝	3	
Planned Mktg	471	26½	22¼	25⅛	+3
Plus Prod .15e	16	3	2⅝	2⅞	
PollutCon Walt	96	10¼	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅛
Popeil Bros .40	31	5	4⅞	5	
Post Corp .48	27	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
Power Test Corp	30	4⅝	3¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Presto Prod .05e	22	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
PrestonTruck .24	48	29⅛	28	29	+1
PrimaryMd Com	120	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
Prochemco Inc	52	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Professnl Golf	143	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
ProgressCp .04h	207	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Pubco Corp	53	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	
PubSvcNCar .86	26	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	35	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1
Puritan Bennett	89	62	60	60	—1½
Putnm Duo Cap	115	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Qonaar .40	7	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Quaker Chem .64	64	20¼	19	20¼	+1⅛
Qualityium Inl	104	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
QueenCasual .32	34	12⅛	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
Quotron System	61	3	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
RLI Corp	26	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
RPM Inc .32	34	16⅛	13¼	15½	+2⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
RSR Corp	3	5	5	5	
Radiation Tech	27	1⅜	1	1⅜	+ ⅜
Ragen Precison	79	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Rahall Commun	50	5⅝	5	5½	+ ½
Rainbow Resrcs	246	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	89	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	140	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	51	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Raychem Corp	161	253	228	252	+20
RayGoinc s	129	3	3	3	
RaymondCp .20b	45	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅝
Rayne Ind	44	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Real Est Data	29	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
RltyMtgInv 1.75e	92	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+1
Recognition Eq	1166	5⅝	3⅝	4⅛	—1⅛
Redactron Corp	214	10	8⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Redken Labs	144	22⅛	21	22⅛	+ ⅛
Refac Tech Dev	50	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Refresh Mach	38	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
RegencyElec .30	633	20¼	15⅞	19⅛	+3⅝
Rehab Corp	118	10⅞	8⅝	10⅝	+2⅛
RelianceUniv .56	11	13	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
Research Fuels	75	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
ReserveOil Min	33	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
RetwilMerch .02h	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Revellinc .10r	32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
Rex Plastics	71	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	290	47	45½	46½	+1
Ringaround Pds	979	15⅛	13⅝	15⅛	+2
Rival Mfg .72	425	38¼	36¼	37	— ⅝
RoadwayExp .20	709	36	32⅝	36	+3⅝
RobrtsnDisSy .24	41	15½	14½	14½	—1
Rocket Resrch	119	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
Rocorintl .20	25	5	5	5	
Rodac Corp	184	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
RollinsBHunt .29	595	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+2
Rosemount Inc	91	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
Rouse Co	796	15½	13	15⅛	+2⅛
Rowan Ind	53	2	1⅝	2	+ ¼
RoweFurn .32e	37	⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
Rucker Pharm	29	16½	15	16½	+1½
RussellStover .42	178	23	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
Rykoff SE .20	127	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+1
S&S Corp .04e	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20	70	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
Saga Adminst	923	8⅛	6⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
Salem Cpt Mills	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Saxton Prod	520	8	7	8	+ ½
Scan Data	80	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
SchererRP .12	192	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
Schieldahl	166	6	5⅝	6	
Schollinc .44	162	31	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	308	8	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
Scotts Liq Gold	318	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ⅝
Scripto Inc	69	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sea Pines	21	14½	14½	14½	
Sea World	251	24½	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
Sealed Air	971	15⅝	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝
SeeburgIndA .68	1103	30⅛	26⅞	29½	— ½
Seiscom Delta	265	3½	2⅛	2¼	—1⅛
SelfSvcRest .12e	461	37⅝	32⅛	36⅞	+ ⅝
Seneca Foods	62	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	110	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅛
Serv Merchand	123	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Servicemstr .36	168	29	27⅝	28½	+ ⅛
Servico Inc	18	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
SevenUp Co .43	442	35⅛	31½	34⅝	+3⅛
ShakleeCp .12	160	19½	16½	19⅛	+2⅝
ShelterCorp Am	81	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
Shirley Atlanta	8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	240	19	17⅝	18½	+1⅛
Shorewood Corp	163	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Sigma Intl .10	231	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1
Sigmaform Cp	35	5½	4⅛	5	— ⅛
Signor Corp	82	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Siliconix Inc	278	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
Silvercrest Ind	27	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Simera Corp	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Simpsonind 1	83	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
SlaterElec .20	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Slaughter Bro	8	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
Smithfield Foods	207	3⅝	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Snap on Tool .46	927	63⅛	57½	63½	+5½
SolidState Scient	992	26⅛	21¼	22⅛	—3½
SolomonSam Co	18	8	6⅝	8	+1⅛
Sonoco Prod .48	41	29	27½	28	—1
Sorg Printing .30	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp	40	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SourceCap .55e	416	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	133	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Southeastn Inns	111	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
Southn Airwy	127	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
SouthnUnion Pd	449	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	+3⅛
Southld Eqty	113	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
SouthlndPap .36	53	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
Sthwst Airlines	342	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Sowst Factories	81	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	190	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Southwst Leasng	120	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Southwstn Rsch	62	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	117	11	9⅝	10⅝	+1
Spartan Foods	89	20¼	18½	20	+1⅛
Spectra Physics	1015	28⅛	23⅛	27⅛	+2⅛
Spectral Dynam	132	16	14¼	15⅛	+1
Spectronics Inc	135	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Speidl Newsp .36	139	13	12½	13	+ ½
Sperti Drug	50	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Spiral Mil	95	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sportcoach Cp	80	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Stanadyne .84	57	16	15⅛	15⅛	
Std Havens	53	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Std Microsystm	340	9	4⅝	9	+4⅛
Std Register 1	128	16	14⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	254	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
Steak and Ale R	477	31½	30	31	— ⅝
Steak andBrew	20	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Steak n Shak .24	92	10⅛	8⅛	10	+1⅛
Sterner Lighting	88	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
Stewart Info .68	35	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	78	12⅛	11⅛	12	
Storage Technol	3309	22⅛	15⅛	21⅛	+6⅛
Story Chemical	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Stratford Texas	443	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Subaru Amer	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SugardaleFd .16	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Sunlite Oil Ltd	79	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Sunset Ind	56	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
SunshineJr Strs	16	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Super Dir Strs	39	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
SuperiorEl .23e	193	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Supradur .28	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Supreme Eq	60	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Swedlow Inc	292	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
SynerconCp .30r	208	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Syracuse China	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	63	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
TIME DC .60	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	
TIME DC pf.72	20	9	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Taco Bell	286	15⅛	11⅛	15⅛	+3⅛
Tally Corp	469	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.36a	994	111½	105	108⅛	— ⅛
Tassaway Inc	96	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Taylor Rent .12	65	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
TaylorWine .36	278	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+1⅛

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Technicare Cp	140	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
TecumsehProd 1	35	49	48	49	
Tege Resrch	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Telco Mktg Svcs	96	12	8½	12	+3⅛
Tele Comunicat	197	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Telecom s	244	8⅝	6⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Telecommun Ind	59	7½	7¼	7½	
Telecredit Inc	523	8⅝	7	8	+1
Telerant Lea .07	20	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
Titronics Svcs	57	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Tenneco Offshre	1508	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	88	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
Tex FstMtg 1.97e	23	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
Texint Airl	51	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Texscan Corp	21	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Textoneinc s	15	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Thetford Corp	131	8⅝	4⅝	8	+3½
Tia Maria	49	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Tiburon Vintner	41	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Tiffany&Co .30r	81	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	147	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Titan Group	203	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Tocom Inc	45	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	192	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Tony Lama Co	122	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Topsy Intl	6	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports	27	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
TowleMfg .69	25	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
TranscoCos 1.12e	749	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1
Tran Oh Fin .20e	94	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Transcontl Oil	20	3	3	3	
Transocean Oil	1998	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
Transport Pool	682	8⅝	6⅝	8¼	+1⅛
Travel Equip s	26	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
TriChem Inc	86	14⅛	11⅛	14	+2⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	62	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Triangle Corp	235	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Triton O&G	170	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
TropixTogs s	42	5	4⅝	4⅝	
TrustMtge Cp	30	9⅝	8½	9	+ ⅛
Tymshare Inc	986	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Tyson Foods	294	16⅝	15	15⅛	
UA Col Cblvsn	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
UB Finl .52	57	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
UMF Systems	249	6⅛	4⅝	6⅛	+2⅛
USF Invest 2.82e	725	20⅝	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
USF Investrs wt	351	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅛
USF Investrs un	7	21⅛	19⅛	21⅛	+2⅛
Ultrasonic Sys	30	3⅝	2⅝	3	
Under Sea Ind	48	6	5⅝	5⅝	
UniCapital .16	411	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
UnicareHlth Svc	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Unifi Inc	35	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
Unimet Corp s	238	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
UnionSpiCp 1	137	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
UnitArtThea .20	97	7⅛	7	7⅛	
UnitCoin Svcs	46	1⅝	1½	1½	
UnitCommun s	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
UnitKenoM .38e	59	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
US Banknot .30b	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
US Surgical Cp	265	8	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
US TruckLin .54	100	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
Univ Foods 1	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
Univ Gas&Oil	46	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Univ Instru .20	289	45	40⅛	42⅛	—2⅛
Univ Mob Svcs	133	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
UnivSecur Inst	43	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Vacco Industs	77	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	39	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1
Vail Assoc	107	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+2
Valley Forge Cp	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
VanDyk Resrch	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
VanSchaack .28	91	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
VanceSander .40	46	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
VanWyck Intl	193	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
VaughnJack .14e	119	26⅛	24	25⅛	— ⅛
Velcro Ind .40	305	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
VeloBind Inc	266	17	13⅛	15⅛	+2⅛
VentronCp .40	68	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
Victoria Stations	195	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Video Sys	106	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
VindaleCp .05h	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Visont Chem	153	10	8½	9	—1⅛
Va Intl	64	26	18⅛	23⅛	+5⅛
Visual Sciences	126	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
VolumeShoe .30	518	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	—1
WD 4 0 Co .15e	35	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Wagner Mining	3	9	9	9	
Walbro Cp .18e	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
WalkerScott .07e	8	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
WaltJimInv .90e	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
WalterJimInv un	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Wangco Inc	580	17⅝	8½	17⅝	+2⅝
Wash Homes	72	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WashNGas 1.04	193	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
Wash Scientif	167	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Waste Mngemnt	292	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Waste Resources	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Wavetek	39	10⅝	8⅝	10⅛	+2
Waxmaninnd .08e	43	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
Webb Resrcs	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Weco Developmt	48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WeedenCo .20p	120	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
Weight Wtchr .12	1802	12⅝	11	11⅝	+1⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	32	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
WellsFargM wt	180	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Werner Cont .15e	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
West Co .10	28	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Westchestr Cp	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	156	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Wstm Co No Am	319	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Westn Digital	612	18	14⅝	17⅛	+2⅝
WestnGear	167	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
WstmMtgInv .87e	56	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Wn Publishg .60	105	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
WestmrdCoal .80	241	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
Weyerausinc .40r	162	18⅝	17	18⅝	+ ⅛
White Shield	448	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Whitney Fid Std	324	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
WienAirAlaska	242	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
Wiener Corp .21	28	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1
Willamette .85b	225	22⅝	20⅝	22⅝	+1⅝
WilsonFrght .24a	16	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Wilson HJ	65	18	16⅛	18	+1⅛
Winston NK	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
WinterJack .40	71	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
WintzrPKTel .28	370	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
WiscPowLt 1.44	160	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .90	49	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
WolvPentrnix .44	74	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
WoodwLotb 1.18	212	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
Worthingnind .24	125	17	15⅛	17	+1⅛
Wright WE .16	75	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Xonox Corp .06	32	8½	8½	8½	
YellFrglSys .60	914	46½	44⅛	46⅛	+2⅛
Ziegler Co .32	74	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	
ZenithAm Cp	147	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ZionsUtahBn .80	81	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Zwicker Elec	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anglo Amer .21e	336	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
AngloAm 1.33e	185	38⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+2⅛
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	256	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Brifund Min Ltd	64	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 7¾s96	1	96½	96½	96½	—4½
Abex Cp 8¾s77	43	102	101¼	102	+¾
AddrMlt 9¾s95	103	107½	104½	107½	+1½
AirRed cv3⅞s87	42	61½	61	61	
AlaPow 9s2000	93	105⅝	105	105⅝	+⅝
AlaPw 8½s2001	43	103	101⅛	102½	+2½
AlaPw 7¾s2002	36	97½	95	97	—3¼
Alaskin cv6s96	16	126½	125	126½	+6½
Alexnd cv5½s96	43	50	48½	50	+2
AlisnMfg 8¾s79	25	100½	100	100	
AlleghL cv4s81	47	73	71⅞	73	+2
AlleghWn 4s98	1	40	40	40	+2
AllenGr cv6s87	8	68½	68	68¼	+1¼
AlldCh 7⅞s76	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	
AlldCh 6.60s93	3	90	86⅝	90	+5⅝
AlliedCh 3½s78	7	90⅞	90¾	90¾	—⅛
AlliedPd 7s84	40	80	79½	80	+1
AlldSt cv4½s81	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+⅝
AlldSt cv4½s92	92	66	63	66	+1½
Alld Su cv5¾s87	19	60½	60	60½	+1¼
Alcoa 9s95	23	108½	106¾	108½	+1½
Alcoa 6s92	5	82	82	82	—3
Alcoa cv5¼s91	449	101	94¾	100	+4¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	1	80	80	80	
Alcoa 3s79	5	78	78	78	+⅜
AluCan 9½s95	11	108½	108¼	108½	+½
Amerco cv5s92	16	71	69	71	+2
AmrHos 6¾s96	50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	—2⅛
AmAirF cv6s90	228	96	92⅛	96	+3¼
AmAirlin 11s88	82	108¼	107½	108¼	+¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	176	106⅝	105	105⅛	—⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	43	107	102¾	107	+4¾
AAirl cv4¼s92	325	59½	51½	59½	+7½
ABrand 8⅞s75	82	102⅞	100¼	102¼	+¼
ABrand 5⅝s92	40	89	88⅞	89	+5½
AmCan 6s97	5	82	82	82	—½
ACenM cv6¼s91	16	67⅛	67½	67½	
Am Dist 4⅝s86	13	66½	66	66½	
A Exp cv5¼s93f	296	12	9	12	+3¼
AExpCr 6½s77	24	94⅛	94⅛	94½	+⅛
AForPw 5s2030	103	51½	50⅛	51	+⅞
AmFP 4.80s87	40	57¼	56½	57¼	+2⅞
AHoist cv5½s93	33	74½	73	74½	+2⅝
AHoist cv4¾s92	31	84	80	84	+4½
AmInv 9½s76	75	101	100¼	101	
AMFd cv4½s81	109	79½	77⅛	79	+1
AMedcp cv5s97	178	47⅝	45	47⅝	+2⅞
AMtlCtx 8½s96	7	102	102	102	+⅜
AMtlCtx 7½s78	90	98	97	97	—1
AmMot cv6s88	150	82¼	80	81¾	+1¾
AmSug 5.30s93	24	70	67⅛	70	
ASug 5.30s93r	7	70	67½	67¾	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1617	107⅞	105⅞	107⅛	+1¾
ATT 8.70s2002	637	106⅞	104⅝	106⅝	+1⅞
AT&T 7.75s77	271	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	—⅛
AT&T 7½s03	370	95	91½	95	+4
AT&T 7s2001	540	94¼	90½	94¼	+3¾
AT&T 6¾s79	228	96¾	94¾	96¾	+1⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	107	75	73⅛	75	+½
AT&T 3⅞s90	114	65	62⅞	65	+1¼
AT&T 2¾s73	112	99	98 7-16	98⅞	+⅛
AT&T 3¼s84	255	67½	66⅞	67½	
AT&T 2¾s75	225	91	90½	90¾	—⅛
AT&T 2¾s80	46	74	72½	74	+1
AT&T 2¾s82	35	70	68½	69½	+1½
AT&T 2⅝s86	122	61	59	61	+1
AmTob 3¼s77	3	94½	94½	94½	+⅛
Amfac cv5¼s94	99	65¾	64⅞	65⅞	+1½
Ampex cv5½s94	373	48½	46	48	+1½
Anhousr 6s92	20	87½	87½	87½	+2½
AnnArbor 4s95	5	31	31	31	+⅞
ApcoOil cv5s88	152	67½	65	66¾	—¾
APL cv5¾s88	8	65⅛	64½	64½	+½
AppalPow 9s75	40	102	101½	101½	
AppalP 8⅝s76	54	102¾	101	101	—1½
Appal P 7¼s79	4	96	96	96	
ARASv cv4½s96	147	95⅝	94	95⅝	+1⅝
Aristar 9½s89	52	100⅞	100	100⅞	
ArizPSv 8.50s	10	101	101	101	+½
ArlenRl cv5s86	5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+⅛
Armco 8.70s95	64	103¼	102	103¼	+1¼
Armco 8.25s75	38	100¼	99½	100	—¼
Armour 5s84	14	68¼	67	67	
ArmR cv4½s87	31	68	65¾	67	+1
AshlO cv4¼s93	163	74⅜	72½	74¾	+2
AssoCp 9⅞s98	73	106½	104	106½	+1
AssoCp 8½s77	10	101	100	100	
AssoInv 7¾s78	2	87½	87½	87½	+½
AssoInv 5¾s77	12	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1
AssoInv 5¼s77	12	92	92	92	
AssoInv 4½s76	7	88	87½	87½	—⅞
AssoInv 4⅝s84	9	66	65	66	—½
AtchT&SF 4s95	42	61⅞	59⅛	61⅞	+2¼
Atchison 4s95st	26	58	58	58	—3
AticoM 6¾s82	32	75	72¾	75	+3½
AtRch 8⅝s2000	1	106½	106½	106½	+1½
AtlRich 7.70s	135	99⅞	98¼	99⅞	+1⅛
AtlRich 7s76	115	98	96	97½	+¾
ATO cv4⅜s87	26	55	52½	55	+2½
Avco Fin 11s90	109	112	111⅛	111⅞	—⅛
AvcoFin 9¼s89	42	103⅛	103	103⅛	+⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	13	93½	93	93½	+2½
Avco Cp 7½s93	155	76½	74	75½	+2½
Avco cv5½s93	68	60	58	58	
AvcoFin 9⅝s90	79	103½	103	103⅛	—⅛
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	61	102½	101½	102½	+½
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	20	92½	92½	92½	—1½
AvcoFin 6¼s87	16	85½	85	85	
Balt GE 8⅞s75	13	102⅝	102½	102½	—1
Balt GE 8⅜s74	48	101	100½	101	+½
B&O 11s77	36	112	110¼	110¼	—¾
B&O cv5¼s97	106	76½	73½	76	+2
B&O cv4½s10f	35	43	41⅛	43	
B&O cv4½s10A	35	43⅞	42⅞	43⅞	+1⅝
B&O 4s80	13	72½	73	73½	+½
Bk Cal cv6¼s96	42	92	91¼	91¼	—1¼
Bk NY cv6¼s94	200	94½	92⅝	94½	+1
BankTr 6⅝s78	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
Bax Lb cv4¾s90	146	148	140½	148	+9
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	384	147½	141½	146	+6½
BaxLab cv4s87	7	316	310	316	+11
Beaunt cv4⅝s90	42	57¼	56½	56½	—1
Becton cv5s89	73	83	80½	83	+2
Becton cv4¼s88	133	93	92	92½	+1½
Beech cv4⅞s93	65	61⅜	61	61¼	
Belco cv4⅜s88	122	60	57½	59¼	+2¾
Belden cv8s90	80	101	100½	100½	
BellTPa 8⅝s	44	107½	106½	106½	
BellTPa 7⅝s13	9	97	97	97	
BellTPa 7⅛s	35	95	92⅞	94	+1
BellTPa 7s80	35	97½	96⅞	97	+⅝
Bemis 6⅝s92	2	82	82	82	—2⅞
Bendix 6⅝s92	19	91½	87	91½	+4½
Benef 9¾s75-78	93	105¾	104¾	105¾	+¼
BenefCp 8¼s76	58	102½	100½	101½	
BenefCp 6⅞s77	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
BenefFin 5s77	3	88¼	88¼	88¼	—⅛
BenfFin 4⅞s81	18	80⅝	80	80	+⅜
Berkey cv5⅞s86	262	87¼	76	87	+10
Beth Stl 9s2000	12	107½	107½	107½	—⅞
BethSt 5.40s92	21	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+⅝
BethStl 4½s90	44	72	71	72	+1
BethStl 3¼s80	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	—1⅝
Black D cv4s92	7	379½	379½	379½	—2½
BobieB cv5¼s91	13	61⅞	61⅞	61¾	—1¼
BoisCas 10s75	405	100⅞	99¾	100¼	+¼
BorgWAc 9¼s75	100	104	101½	104	+2
BorgWAc 7⅞s91	17	97	97	97	
viB&Me 6s70f	175	58½	55¾	58½	+2½
viBosM 4½s70F	23	25	25	25	
Braniff 11½s87	44	106	104½	105	—1
Bran 5¾s86rw	8	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	—⅛
BrkUnG 9¼s95	36	107½	106	107½	+3½
BrwnGp 6½s78	3	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—1⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	24	80	78½	80	+2¾
Budd cv5⅞s94	21	77	75½	77	+1
Budgetind 6s88	7	57	56½	57	
Bulova cv6s90	45	74	73¾	73¾	+½
Burl.In cv5s91	59	85	80	84¾	+4¼
BurlNor 8½s96	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	
BurlNo cv5¼s92	719	80½	76½	80⅝	+3⅞
Burroughs 9s75	88	102⅝	101½	102⅝	+1⅛
CabCabF 8½s81	18	99	98⅞	98⅞	+1⅞
CanPac 4sperp	3	50	50	50	+¼
CarTT 9⅞s2000	10	106	106	106	
Carrier 8⅞s96	20	100	97¼	100	+⅝
Carier cv5s89	28	101	100	100	+2
Case 5½s90	12	68	68	68	+5
CastCk cv5⅞s94	136	69½	68	69½	+⅜
CaterT 6⅞s92	25	93½	93½	93½	+1½
CaterT 5.30s92	10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—⅞
CaughC cv9s91	17	77	76	76	—⅛
Celanes cv4s90	223	62⅞	61½	62⅜	+1⅛
Cencoin cv5s96	191	88¼	80½	87	+7¼
Cenco cv4⅞s97	25	48½	47	48⅛	—4½
CenHG cv5¾s78	10	90	90	90	
CenNYPw 3s74	5	95	95	95	+½
viCRNJ 3⅞s87f	39	23	21½	23	+1¼
CentTel 9¼s95	14	108	107½	108	+⅛
CenTeleph 8s96	1	100	100	100	+4½
Chadb cv6¼s89	27	37	36½	37	+½
Champ cv4½s84	27	85⅞	83	85⅞	+⅞
Chart NY 7s79	15	94⅛	94	94	
Chas B cv5¾s93	572	110	103¾	109	+7½
Chas C cv5¾s96	822	110	103¾	111	+5
ChseMtg 7¾s78	41	99¼	98	98	—1¼
Chse Mtg 7⅛s83	20	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
ChasM cv6½s76	4	93	93	93	—⅞
Chelse cv5¼s93	69	58⅞	58	58⅜	+⅜
Chemetrn 9s94	111	102	101	102	+1
ChmNY 6¾s80	25	93⅝	93	93½	—1½
Ch NY cv5⅞s96	139	82½	79½	82⅛	+1¼
ChmNY cv5s93	110	78⅞	75½	78⅞	+4⅞
ChesOh 4⅞s92	1	63	63	63	
ChcPcVa 7⅞s	22	93⅛	89½	93⅞	+3⅞
viChiErie 5s82f	5	24½	24½	24½	
ChiIndL 4s83f	1	58	58	58	
CMStPP 5s55f	88	19½	18⅜	18½	—1⅛
CMSP 4½s19f	62	45	44½	45	+2
CMSP 4s94	35	41	40⅛	40⅞	+⅜
ChiRIP 5½s83	10	46½	46½	46½	+⅜
ChiRIP 2⅞s89	9	50	50	50	
ChocFl cv4½s81	15	73¼	70	70	—⅞
ChrisCft cv6s87	35	58	55	58	+1½
Chryslr 8¾s95	75	105½	104	105⅛	+2
Chryslr 8⅛s75	142	101⅛	100½	101⅛	+⅛
ChrysFin 9s76	264	103¼	101⅞	102	—½
ChrysFinF 8.35s	122	101	98	101	+2¼
ChryF 7.70s92	140	95⅜	95	95¾	+¾
ChryFin 7⅞s74	232	98¾	98 9-32	98½	
ChryFin 7¼s86	83	90	88	90	+¾
ChryFin 7s79	122	95	92¾	95	+1
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	37	96¼	94⅛	96¼	+1¼
CitiesSvc 7.65	7	97	97	97	+1¼
CiticsSvc 6⅞s97	7	84⅛	83¼	84⅛	+⅞
Cities Svc 3s77	24	85	84	85	+1
CityInv 8⅞s97	1	97	97	97	+2
CityInv 8½s91	211	86½	84	86⅝	+1⅜
City Invst 8s91	86	82⅜	81½	82⅛	+1⅛
City In cv7½s93	76	96½	95	96½	+2½
ClarkEqC 8.60s	70	103¼	101	103¼	+1¼
ClarkEqC 7.85s	18	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—⅛
CCC&SL 4½s77f	49	16	15	15	
CCC&SL 4s93f	3	20	20	20	—2⅛
CCCCWM 4s91f	2	20	20	20	+1
CCCSLSL 4s90f	2	42	42	42	
levElll 9s75	127	103⅞	102½	103⅞	+1⅛
ClevElll 8⅞s	75	106⅛	104½	106⅛	+½
ClevElll 8⅞s91	26	104	103⅞	103⅞	—2⅞
ClevElll 7¼s90	26	95½	95½	95½	+½
Cll In cv4⅞s92	303	70	68	70	—4
CNA Finl 8¼s95	1	101	101	101	—2
Coll R cv4½s87	192	63⅞	61½	63⅝	+1⅝
ColuGas 9⅝s95	34	108¾	106½	108⅛	+1⅜
ColumGas 9s94	3	105	105	105	
ColuGas 8¼s95	5	104¼	104¼	104¼	+⅛
ColuGas 8⅝s96	20	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
ColoGas 8⅛s96	25	101½	100¼	101½	
ColGas 7⅛s Jun	18	92	92	92	—1½
ColuGas 4⅞s83	22	75¾	75⅛	75⅛	+⅛
ColuGas 4⅛s83	10	73	73	73	—2
CoPict cv5¾s94	101	43½	41	42	+1½
CoPict cv4⅞s87	37	39½	38½	38½	—⅝
ColuSOE 9s75	5	103	103	103	
ColuSOE 8s76	5	100	100	100	
Colu SOE 7s79	5	92½	92½	92½	—2⅛
ColSOE 4⅞s87	25	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+¾
ColwAlt 8.20s80	16	96½	96½	96½	—2¼
ComlCr 8⅞s91	11	105	104⅞	105	
ComlCr 7⅞s78	75	100½	100	100⅛	+1
ComlCr 7¾s92	16	95⅛	95	95⅛	+2½
ComlCr 7s79	5	93½	93½	93½	
ComlCr 6⅞s77	25	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	—⅛
ComlCr 6⅝s79	20	93¼	93¼	93¼	+¼
ComSo cv4⅞s91	68	60	58	58½	
ComEd 8¼s75	101	102⅞	101½	102⅛	+1
CommEd 8s75	15	101	100	101	—2
CommwEd 7⅞s76	137	100¼	99¼	99¼	+⅛
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	10	100	100	100	+1½
CommwEd 3s77	44	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅛
Com O cv4⅞s92	117	58½	56½	58½	+1½
CompSc cv6s94	171	42½	41	42	—½
CommM cv5⅞s90	9	96½	94	96½	+2½
Comm M cv6s96	110	76	74½	75	—1
ConEd 9½s2000	225	108	106¼	106½	—2¼
ConEd 7.90s01	95	96	94	94	+⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	170	95½	94⅛	94½	—⅛
ConEdis 7¼s03	154	92½	92½	93¾	+1¼
ConEdis 5s87	24	71	69¾	69½	+½
ConEdis 4⅞s90	12	66	66	66	+2⅛
ConEdis 4⅞s91	20	66½	62⅞	65⅛	+2⅛
ConEdis 4⅞s91	16	64⅞	62⅛	62½	
ConEd 4⅞s92V	16	62	60	60	—2
ConE 4⅞s92W	15	60½	60⅛	60⅛	
ConEdis 4⅝s86	29	65	64	65	+1
ConEdis 4s88	12	60⅞	59⅞	60⅛	—⅞
ConEdis 3⅞s83	5	67⅞	67	67⅞	+1⅞
ConEdis 3⅞s82	5	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛	+2
ConEdis 3⅝s85	18	62	62	62	+1
ConEdis 3⅜s81	5	69½	69⅞	69⅞	+¼
ConEdis 3s79	78	75	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅛
ConEdis 3s81	10	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
ConEdis 2⅞s82	3	65	65	65	
ConNGas 9s95	13	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+⅜
ConNG 8⅝s95	15	103	101½	101½	—⅝
ConNG 8⅛s94	3	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
ConNG 7⅞s95	18	99	96¾	98	—1
ConNG 7⅜s96	25	98⅛	96⅛	98⅛	+2
ConNG 6⅝s92	35	82	81	82	+2⅞
ConNGas 5s82	2	80	80	80	
ConNG 4⅞s82	6	83½	83½	83½	+4½
ConNG 4⅞s86	1	73	73	73	+½
ConNG 4⅞s87	7	70	70	70	—⅛
ConNG 3⅛s76	18	89	88⅛	89	—⅞
ConPw 8¼s76	91	103	101¾	103	+1¼
ConsP 8⅝s2000	46	106	105⅛	105⅛	+1¼
ConsP 8⅝s2003	42	105¼	104⅝	105⅛	+1½
ConsP 8⅛s2001	25	102⅞	101	102⅛	+1¼
ConPw 7⅞s99	17	95⅜	93¾	95⅜	—⅛
ConsP 7½s2001	15	95½	94⅛	94⅛	—1
ConP 7⅛s02Oct	20	92	91½	91⅝	
ConPw 6⅞s98	20	93	89	89	—⅛
ConPw 6⅝s98	18	86	85	85⅛	+1
ConPw 5⅞s96	15	77½	77⅛	77⅛	+2⅜
ConPw 4⅞s89	5	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
ConPw 4⅞s90	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+¼
ConPw 4⅞s91	7	68	67	68	+1⅞
ConPw 2⅞s75	25	90⅛	90	90⅛	
ConAir cv3⅞s92	126	49	45	48½	+3⅝
ConHiCp 6⅞s79	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+½
ContInv cv9s90	205	125	120	123	+4½
Conl Inv 9s85	20	93⅞	90¼	90¼	—1
ContMt cv6¼s90	239	69	66	69	+2
ContOil 4½s91	7	70	70	70	+1⅞
Cont Tel 9¾s75	148	102⅜	101	102⅜	+¾
ContDat 5½s87	6	74⅛	74½	74⅛	—⅛
CoopL cv7½s91	55	81	77⅛	81	+3½
CoopL cv4½s92	152	46½	43¾	46½	+4¼
CopwStl cv5s79	20	94	92	94	+¾
Corn Pd 5⅜s92	20	82	80	82	+2
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	24	78	76⅝	78	
CousinM 6.50s	41	83¾	82	83¼	+2
Crane Co 7s93	38	79	76	76	—3
Crane Co 7s94	83	77	75	75½	+⅜
Crane cv5s93	79	77	75	75½	—1½
CredFin 9⅞s75	15	101	100⅞	101	+½
CreditFin 8s92	10	86	86	86	+1
CrocN cv5⅞s96	86	79	78	79	+1⅜
CrwnZell 8⅞s	10	105	104	104	
Dartin cv4⅞s97	433	107	104½	107	+1½
Dayco cv6⅛s96	48	82½	81	82½	+2
Dayco cv6s94	63	69⅞	68	69½	+¾
DayHud 9⅞s95	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	—⅛
DaytPL 3s84	6	63½	61½	63½	+2½
DaytPL 2⅞s75	10	90½	90	90	+1
DeereCo 4½s83	19	78⅞	76⅝	76⅝	+⅛
DeereCr 8⅝s75	69	101¼	100½	100¾	—¾
viDelLW 5s85f	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
viDLW inc93f	2	5¼	5	5	—3
viDLW 4s-6s42f	15	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
DelaPLt 3⅛s84	10	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+1⅛
DelmPL 6⅞s97	25	83	83	83	+1
DelMo cv5¼s94	31	72½	71	71	+1
D&RG 4½s2018	1	62½	62½	62½	
Det Edis 9.15s	117	108½	106	108½	+1½
Det Edis 9s99	30	108	106½	108	+½
DetEdis 8.15s	27	101½	100½	101½	+1½
DetEdis 8½s01	148	101⅞	99¾	101⅞	+1¾
DetEdis 7½s03	21	95	95	95	—2
DetEdis 7⅝s01	35	92½	92½	92½	—¾
DetEdis 7s76	7	96	96	96	—2
DetEdis 6s96	6	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	—⅝
DetEd 3⅝s76	13	87¼	87¼	87¼	
DetEd 3⅝s82	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—⅞
DrToltr 2½s76	1	85½	85½	85½	—⅞
Dial Fin 8⅞s89	6	96⅞	96⅛	96½	+⅛
DiaShrk 7⅞s94	5	94	94	94	
DiGior cv5½s93	10	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	+⅛
Dillngh cv5¾s94	104	56⅞	55	56½	+1
Diverin 9⅞s91	103	68	65¼	67	+1
Diversin cv5⅞s93	35	50	49⅞	49⅞	—¼
Dom Airc 5s78	5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
Dow 8.90s2000	29	109	108¾	109	+4
Dow Ch 8.875s	45	107⅞	106½	107⅞	+1⅛
Dow Ch 7.625s	27	97¼	97½	97¼	
DowCh 4.35s88	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—2⅛
DPF cv5½s87	87	52	51½	51⅝	+⅛
Dresser 9⅞s95	10	109	109	109	+1½
DukePw 7⅛s02	2	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
DukePw 7⅞s03	20	98½	98½	98½	
DukePw 7⅝s01	20	92½	92½	92½	
DukeP 6.85s78	10	95	95	95	
Duplan cv5½s94	131	53½	52½	53	+1⅞
DuqsnLt 8⅞s76	19	102	102⅛	102	+1
DuqsnLt 4⅞s89	1	66½	66½	66½	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	5	82	82	82	
DuqsnLt 2⅞s79	7	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	—2⅞
East AL cv5s92	381	54½	50½	54	+3½
East A cv4⅞s93	442	55	49⅞	53⅛	+4⅛
Echlin cv5¾s91	37	140	139½	139½	+5½
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	7	315	315	315	+40
EG&G cv3⅞s87	6	60⅛	60	60	
ElPaso cv8½s95	107	102½	101½	101½	—½
ElPaso cv6s93	203	75	74	73	+¾
Englhd cv5¼s97	44	88⅛	85	88½	+4
Equit Gas 9s96	29	103⅛	101	103	—1
EquitL cv6¼s90	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
viErie 5s2020f	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅞
viErie 4½s15f	8	22½	22¼	22¼	—¼
viErie 3⅛s90f	17	13½	13	13	—½
viErie 3⅛s2000f	19	13⅛	13	13	—⅜
EssexInt 9¼s75	5	102½	102½	102½	+½
Essex cv5⅜s95	69	78⅛	77	78⅛	+½
Esterl cv6¼s95	65	61	60¼	61	+⅞
EvanP cv6¼s94	103	100½	98	100½	+4½
Extendr cv6s89	102	59½	58½	59½	
Exxon 6½s98	96	90	87	88⅞	—⅜
Exxon 6s97	120	84⅛	81⅛	82½	—1½
Fairch cv4⅞s92	41	45	44	45	
FalcnbM 8.85s	35	101	100	101	+½
FamFin 5s81	28	73	73	73	—3
FamFin 4⅞s90	3	60½	60½	60½	+½
Farah cv5s94	31	52½	51⅛	51⅛	—⅞
FdNMt cv4⅞s96	4564	112⅞	102½	110⅞	+7½
FdPac cv5½s87	122	99⅛	95	99½	+4⅛
FedDStr 8⅞s95	2	104½	104½	104½	
Fibrbd cv4⅞s93	74	74	71	74	+2⅝
FstComBk 7⅞	5	95	95	95	
FstMt 9s75-78	118	103	100½	100½	—3½
FstMtge 8⅛s77	56	99	98⅛	99	+2
FstNOr 7⅞s78	10	99	99	99	+1⅜
FstNBos 6⅞s80	17	95	93½	93½	
FstNCCo 6⅞s80	25	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+¾
Fst Pen cv7s93	23	97½	97	97⅝	—1½
FstUnR cv7s91	6	88	88	88	
FstWisc 8½s96	1	103	103	103	
FstWisNB 6.80	4	92	92	92	
Fischb cv4⅞s97	11	105½	104	105½	+2½
FishFd cv6¼s94	18	80¼	80	80¼	+¼
FlexIV cv4⅞s97	36	85½	83½	85⅛	+⅞
FlaPLt 8⅞s75	48	101⅛	100	100⅛	+⅛
FlyTigr 6.60s80	5	90½	90½	90½	
FMC cv4¼s92	145	64	62⅞	66	+3⅛
FoodFair 8⅝s96	10	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅝
FoodFair 4s79	3	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Ford Mt 8⅞s74	164	99 15-16	99½	99⅝	
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	10	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
Ford Mt 7⅞s77	94	99½	98½	99	—⅛
FordMt 6½s79	37	96¼	94¼	96¼	+2¼
FordC 8⅞sApr	40	105⅛	105	105	—½
FordCr 8⅞sNov	26	105½	103½	105½	+1½
FordCrd 8⅞s75	144	102	101	102	
FordCrd 8½s91	34	104	102¼	103½	+1
FordCrd 8⅝s76	56	102	101½	102	
FordCrd 7⅞s91	5	95	95	95	—⅛
FordCrd 7⅞s79	57	100	98⅛	100	+⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	50	96½	95	95	—½
FordCr cv4⅞s98	1482	84⅛	80	84½	+2⅛
FordCr cv4½s96	270	77½	73½	77½	+4⅛
ForeD cv5½s80	15	82	80⅛	82	+2½
ForeDai 4½s80	13	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
FoMcK cv6s94	57	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+1
Fruehf cv5½s94	191	75⅛	72	75⅛	+3
FruehFin 8.70s	87	100⅞	100	100½	
FruehFin 7.50s	38	97½	97½	97½	
FruehFin 7s79	5	94	94	94	+1
Fuqua 9½s96wi	107	87⅝	86⅛	87½	
Fuqualnd 7s88	21	76	74½	76	+1½
GACCp cv5¼s94	156	32	30½	32	+1½
GAC PCr 12s75	348	76	73⅞	75½	+1½
GAC PCr 11s77	411	65½	63	65½	+3⅛
GAC Fin 10¼s	32	96	95	95⅛	
GAC Fin 8½s74	48	93½	94	95½	+1½
GenCig 5½s87	5	72¼	72¼	72¼	—¼
GenElec 7½s96	240	101	99½	101	+2
GenElec 6¾s79	86	95¼	94	95¼	+2¼
GenEl 5.30s92	15	82⅛	81⅛	82⅛	+½
GenElec 3½s76	77	90	88⅛	90	+1⅛
GnElCr 8⅛s76	20	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s78	48	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	+⅛
GenElCre 7s80	15	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+⅛
GenElCr 7s79	5	96	96	96	+1
GnElCr 6⅞s77	17	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1
GenFds 8⅞s90	79	107	106½	107	
GenFds 8⅞s75	20	103	102⅞	102⅞	—1½
GenFds 3⅞s76	4	91	87	91	+2⅛
GenInst cv5s92	54	65	62	65	+3
GenHtg cv4⅞s85	12	83	82	83	
GenMill 8⅞s95	45	105	104	105	+½
GMotAc 8⅞s77	192	105¼	103	104⅛	+1
GnMotAcc 8s93	195	103	100¼	102⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 7⅞s94	244	100	97⅛	100	
GMotAc 7⅛s95	44	95⅛	93½	95⅛	+⅞
GMot Ac7⅞s90	33	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—1⅛
GMotAc 7⅞s92	135	95⅛	92⅛	95⅛	+3½
GMotAc 6⅛s88	126	87⅛	84⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	202	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	+¼
GnMotAcc 5s80	96	85⅛	83⅛	84⅛	+⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80r	9	84	84	84	
GnMotAcc 5s81	94	84⅛	82⅛	83⅛	—⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	46	76	74	76	+1½
GMotAc 4⅞s82	74	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛	+1½
GMotAc 4⅞s83	69	79⅛	77⅛	79⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s85	154	75⅛	72⅛	75⅛	+1½
GnMotAcc 4s79	33	83	82	83	+1¼
GMotAc 3⅞s75	98	92	91	92	+1
GMotAcc 3⅞s79	52	80⅞	78⅞	78⅞	—2⅛
GenPU 10⅛s74	182	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+⅛
GenPU 10⅞s80	122	108⅞	107⅞	108⅞	+⅛
GTCal 9⅞s2000	123	110⅞	108⅞	110½	+1
GTCal 8⅞s96	20	103	102	102	—1¼
GenT El 9⅞s95	5	112½	112½	112½	+2
GenT El 8⅞s76	52	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	—1
GenT-El 6⅞s91	32	84⅛	84	84	+1⅛
GnTIEl cv6⅞s96	213	97⅛	94⅛	97	+2
GnTJEl cv5s92	219	73⅞	72¼	73⅛	+1⅛
GenTel cv4s90	87	66½	64⅛	66½	+1
Genesco 9⅞s76	50	96⅛	96	96⅛	—½
GaPac cv5⅞s94	413	102⅛	99½	102½	+3⅛
GaPac cv5¼s96	368	89	84	89	+4½
GaPow 8⅞s2000	99	105⅞	104½	105	
GaPow 8⅛s2001	59	101⅛	98½	101⅛	+1⅛
GaPow 7⅞s2001	42	95	94	94	—1½
GiddL cv4⅞s87	29	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	32	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	—⅛
Goodrich 7s97	5	86½	86½	86½	—1
Goodrch 4⅞s85	35	74	73½	73⅛	—1⅜
Goodyear 8.40s	30	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+⅛
Gould 9⅞s95	6	105	103	105	+2
Grace cv6½s96	238	96½	89⅞	96½	+6⅞
Grace cv4½s90	151	63⅛	62¾	63¼	+½
Granit cv4⅞s94	98	63	61	62¾	+2
Grant cv4⅞s96	107	63	60	62½	+1⅞
Grant cv4s90	3	79¾	79¾	79¾	+⅜
GtNoN cv4¼s91	25	93⅞	92⅛	93⅞	+3⅞
GtWstUnit 6s87	3	55	55	55	
GGiant cv4½s92	25	64	62¾	63½	+¾
Greyh cv6½s90	418	88	85⅞	88	+2
Grolier 9⅞s91	54	103½	102¼	103¾	+⅛
Grolier cv4½s87	36	58⅛	53½	53⅛	+2⅝
Grum cv4¼s92	135	46⅛	45⅜	46	
Guardnt 7½s79	1	94	94	94	
GulfMO 5s56f	10	51	51	51	
Gulf MO 3⅞s80	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
GulfOil 8½s95	54	106	104	105	—¾
GlfRes cv6½s91	44	76½	74½	76½	+2
GulfWn 7s03A	453	71⅞	68	71⅞	+3⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	186	71	68	71	+2
Gulf Wind 6s87	2	68½	68½	68½	
GulfWind 6s88	104	68⅛	66½	68⅛	+½
GlfWn cv6½s93	284	68	64	68	+3⅛
GlfWn cv5½s87	77	75	72⅞	75	+2
GlWn cv5¼s87A	76	75	72	75	+4
HallBrt 7.95s95	5	100	100	100	
HamPa cv5s94	34	69	68⅛	68⅛	—⅛
HariSMx 8⅛s	39	98	98	98	—2
HartfdN 8½s76	4	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+1⅞
HawalEl 9s74	10	101	100½	101	—¼
HawEl 9s2000	17	106½	105⅛	105⅛	—1
HawnEl 8.20s	14	98	95⅛	98	—2⅛
HellerW 9⅞s89	13	106	106	106	—1
HellerW 9⅝s91	25	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
HelmrP cv5s87	341	195	175	190½	+20½
HcrghFd 7⅞s97	53	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+2⅛
Heublin cv4⅞s97	124	99	94½	97	+3½
HillsSp cv5⅞s88	18	50	49	50	+1
HiltnH cv5½s95	19	70	69½	69½	—⅛
HoernW cv5s94	282	109	106⅛	109	+3½
HolidInn 9⅛xw	23	106⅞	103⅞	106⅞	+3⅞
Honywl 5.60s92	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
HonywlFin 7s78	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1
HostInt cv5¼s94	32	61½	61	61½	+1
HouseFin 9⅞s76	105	103½	102⅞	103	
HousFin 8⅞s75	92	102	100⅞	101	—⅛
HousFin 7½s95	14	96⅛	95⅛	95½	+1⅛
HousFin 4⅞s81	8	83	82⅛	82⅛	+3½
HouseFin 4s78	12	82⅛	82	82⅛	+⅛
HousLt cv5⅛s85	42	101½	99⅞	101⅛	+1
Hoeml cv4½s92	235	62⅛	60⅛	62⅛	+2⅛
IllBell 7⅞s2006	41	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	+⅛
IllBellTel 3s78	10	80½	80½	80½	—⅛
IllPow 7.60s01	28	94⅛	92⅛	94⅛	+1⅞
InHead cv5½s93	76	77⅛	72½	77⅛	+5⅛
IndBellT 8⅛sg	10	102	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
IndMich 8⅛s75	1	100	100	100	+½
IndMich 8s74	49	99	98⅛	98⅛	—⅛
IndstNtl 8⅛s96	20	101	100⅛	100⅛	—⅛
InlandSt 8⅛s95	68	103⅛	103⅛	103	
InstitInv 7⅞s80	15	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—3⅛
IntHarv 8⅞s95	35	103⅞	103	103	—¼
IntHarv 6⅞s98	16	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞	+2⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	5	66	66	66	+1⅛
IntHarv 4⅞s88	5	71	69	71	+2
IntHarC 8⅞s75	34	102	100⅞	102	+1⅛
IntHarC 8⅞s91	30	104	103	104	+⅞
IntHarCr 7⅞s94	58	93	90½	93	—5⅞
IntHarCr 7s77	36	97⅛	96¼	96⅛	+⅛
IntHarC 4⅞s81	3	79½	79½	79½	—1¼
IntHarC 4⅞s79	32	82	81⅛	81⅛	—⅛
IntMin cv4s91	327	79	75	79	+3⅞
IntNick 6.85s93	44	87⅛	87	87⅛	+⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	82	107	105	107	+1½
IntPap cv4⅞s96	70	82	80	81	
IntSilv cv5s93	51	61½	61	61½	
IntTT 8.90s95	3	106	106	106	
IntTT 8.30s75	21	101½	99⅞	99⅞	
IntTT 4.90s87	24	77⅛	74	77⅛	+3⅛
IntrcrStr cv4s92	165	24½	20⅛	22	—3⅛
IpcoH cv5⅛s89	7	61	61	61	
ITT Bks 9⅞s95	17	108	106	108	+2
ITT Ray 8s96	2	96	96	96	+6
JimWalt 8s98	171	85⅛	81⅛	85	+3⅛
JimWalt 7⅞s97	7	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
JimW cv5¼s91	107	72⅛	70⅛	72⅛	+2⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s75	148	105	103¾	105	+2
Jones Lau 8s98	10	93½	93½	93½	
JoneLau 6⅛s94	20	74⅛	73	73	—1⅛
KaneMil 9⅞s90	49	97	96⅛	96⅛	+⅛
Kennecot 7⅞s	6	99¼	96	96	—3⅛
KentyCen 4s87	1	57½	57½	57½	—4½
KentPw 7⅞s80	80	94	93	94	+1⅛
KimbCl 3⅞s83	18	77	77	77	+½
Kirsch cv6s95	2	84⅛	84½	84½	—⅛
Kraftco 6⅞s96	14	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—⅛
Kroger 9s95	33	105	104	105	
Kroger 8.7s98	16	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
LerwnMt 6⅞s82	3	83	83	83	—½
viLVHT 5s84f	10	23⅛	23½	23½	
viLehVa 4½s74f	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
viLehV 5sC03f	1	5	5	5	—1
viLehV 4sA03f	1	4	4	4	—¼
viLehV 4sD03f	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—1⅛
viLehVT 5s79f	7	25	25	25	—2½
LibMcN cv5s87	48	62	61⅞	62	—1
LiggMy 7.60s97	15	97	96	96	—2
LiggMver 6s92	38	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
LincFtBk 8⅛s96	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1¼
Litton 8⅞s76	73	99⅞	95⅛	99	+3⅛
Litton cv3½s87	70	49⅛	49	49	—1
Lockhd 4⅛s76	3	83	83	83	
Lockh cv4⅞s92	398	40	39⅛	39⅞	+½
Loews 4⅞s93	432	78	75⅛	77⅛	+4⅛
LomN cv5½s91	38	80	75	80	+5
Lone SG 9⅞s95	139	109	107⅛	109	+2⅛
LonSln cv5½s93	49	79	77½	78⅛	+1⅞
LongILt 8⅞s75	15	100½	100	100⅛	—1⅛
LongILt 3⅞s76	25	86⅛	85⅛	86	—⅛
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	6	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+1
LouNsh 7⅞s93	11	86⅛	86	86⅛	+⅛
LTV Co 7½s77	1035	110½	100	110	+5⅛
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	2	87	87	87	+⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	954	50½	47⅛	50	+2½
LuckySt 8½s96	10	97½	97¼	97¼	—⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	3	148	131	140	+20
LykY 7½s94old	256	65⅛	63½	65⅛	+1½
Lyk 7½s94now	70	65½	64	65½	+1½
MackF 9⅞s91	7	104	103	104	
MackF 9⅞s90	135	104½	103	104	+1⅛
MackF 8½s77	43	99⅛	98	99⅛	+2
Macke cv4⅞s92	5	58	58	58	+1
Macmill cv4s92	11	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+2⅛
MacyCr 7⅞s77	30	97½	96⅛	97	+1
MacyCr 4⅞s85	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+4⅛
MacyCr 4⅞s81	3	77	76	77	—½
Macy cv5s92	87	88	83	87⅛	+5⅛
Macy cv4½s90	54	96⅛	89	96½	+7⅛
MadSq cv6⅛s87	7	60½	60½	60½	+½
MaineC 5⅞s78	37	66	65	66	+3⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	44	104	103	103½	
MAPCO 11s75	35	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1⅛
MarO 8⅛s2000	14	103	102	103	+1
Marcor cv6⅛s86	70	83	81⅛	83	+1⅛
Marcor cv5s96	184	82	76	82	+6⅛
MarMid 7⅞s03	5	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+3
MarlM cv6s94	57	78½	77	78	+1
MarMAl 9⅞s96	10	100	99⅛	100	—1⅛
MdCup cv5¼s94	103	70	69	70	
MassM cv6⅛s90	23	90	85	85	—5
MassM cv6⅛s91	100	73⅛	71⅛	72	+⅛
MayDStCr 9s89	92	103⅛	101	103	
MayDCr 8⅞s76	107	102	100½	102	
McCror 10⅛s85	25	98½	97	97½	—1
McCror 7⅞s87	1193	67⅛	63⅞	67⅛	+2⅞
McCror 7½s94	179	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	+⅞
McCro 7½s94n	33	68⅛	66	66	—2
McCro cv6⅛s92	16	79	78⅛	79	+½
McCrory 5s81	5	67	67	67	—2
McDer cv4½s97	74	118	117	117	+2
McDD cv4⅞s91	77	78⅛	77	77	—1
McGHI cv3⅞s92	17	61½	60½	60½	—1
MeadCp 8⅛s95	10	102½	102	102	—1⅛
Medus cv5⅞s88	93	79	76	79	+5
MelvS cv4⅞s96	10	92½	92½	92½	—⅛
MGM 9s92	10	96⅛	93⅛	96⅛	+3⅛
MGM cv5s93	73	53½	52½	53½	+½
MefEdis 2⅞s74	15	93½	93⅛	93⅛	
MichB 7⅞s2011	62	99	96⅛	98½	—1⅛
MichBT 3⅞s2012	2	89	89	89	+½
MichCGs 8⅛s98	5	101	101	101	
MidldMtg 8s80	8	95⅛	93⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
MilesLab 6½s92	30	85½	85½	85½	—1½
MilLab cv5⅛s94	29	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	—⅛
MplsSIL 6s85	16	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—2⅛
MissRiv 9⅞s90	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
MKT inc5½s33f	39	8⅛	7⅛	8	
MoKanT 4s90	30	36	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	13	49⅞	49	49⅞	+⅞
MoP 4⅞s2020f	43	48⅛	47½	47⅛	
MoP 4⅞s2030f	85	49	47	49	+2
MoPac 4⅞s90	23	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
MoPa 4⅞s2005	50	50	48	49⅛	+1½
Mobil Oil 7⅞s	21	98½	96⅞	98½	+2½
MohkD cv5½s94	443	42⅛	38	38½	+½
Monsrm 10⅞s	141	101⅛	100½	101½	+
Monsanto 9⅞s	28	108⅛	108	108	+1
MonIPw 8⅞s74	20	99⅛	99 1-32	99⅛	+⅛
MontWd 4⅞s90	2	74	74	74	
MtWdCr 9⅞s90	5	106	106	106	
MtWdCr 9s89	5	104½	104½	104½	
MtWdCr 7⅞s88	40	93½	92⅛	93	+3
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	5	83⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	3	83½	82⅛	83½	
MonyM cv7s90	7	94	92⅛	94	+2
viMoE 3½s2000f	45	13½	12	12½	+½
MtSt TT 9s2018	202	108½	106½	108	+1⅛
MtSt TT 7⅞s13	74	99¼	98	99¼	+1⅛
MtStTT 7⅞s	30	95⅛	93	93	—1
MtStTT 6⅞s77	14	95½	95	95½	+1⅛
MSL cv4⅞s84	8	76⅛	76	76	+1
Nabis 7⅛s2001	7	100⅛	100	100	
NatBisc 4⅞s87	49	73	72½	72⅞	+⅜
NatCan cv5s93	25	71	70⅛	70⅛	—⅛
NCashR cv6s95	348	90	87	90	+2⅛
Nat Cash 5.85s	39	77	77	77	+3⅛
NatCash 4⅞s87	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+⅛
NCtyL cv6½s91	144	71	69⅛	71	+1⅛
NCtyL cv5⅛s88	15	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	+2⅛
NatDairy 4⅞s92	28	69⅛	68	69⅛	—⅛
NatDairy 3⅞s76	3	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
NDist cv4⅞s92	102	67½	66	67½	+1⅛
NFuelG 8⅞s75	17	100⅛	100	100⅛	—1⅛
NHom cv4⅞s96	163	39⅛	38⅛	39	—⅞
Natind cv5⅞s88	15	51	50	50	—1
Nat Steel 8s95	18	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	
NatSteel 3⅞s82	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Nat Tea 3⅞s80	82	65	60⅛	60⅛	—3
NatrlGas 6⅞s77	38	95	92	95	+1
NEngPw 7s76	3	97	97	97	—4⅛
NEngTT 8⅞s	134	105⅛	104⅛	105	+⅞
NEngTel 8.20s	156	102⅛	100	102	+1
NEngTT 7⅞s07	1	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+⅛
NEngTT 6⅞s79	50	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+⅛
NEngTT 3s82	10	68	67	68	+2⅞
Newhall cv6s95	25	75⅛	74	74	
NJ BellT 9.35s	131	110	109⅛	109⅛	—⅛
NJ Bell 7⅞s12	8	95	95	95	
NJ Bell 7⅞s11	26	94⅛	94	94	—⅛
NJ Pw&Lt 3s74	5	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
viNYCen 6s98f	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
viNYCen 6s9?f	3	51	51	51	
viNYC 3s2013f	24	6	5⅞	6	
viNYC 4⅞s2013f	58	5⅞	5	5⅞	+⅞
viNYCen 4s98f	197	6	5⅛	5⅞	+⅛
viNYCH 3⅞s77f	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
viNYCH 3⅞s97f	2	27⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
viNYCL 3⅞s98f	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	25	28	26⅛	26	
viNYLW 4⅞s73f	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
viNYLW 4s73f	4	13	13	13	—⅞
viNYNH 4⅞s22f	50	2	2	2	
viNYNH 4s07f	24	7⅛	7	7	
viNYPuf 4⅞s93f	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+1
NYS EG 8⅞s75	110	100⅞	100	100⅛	—⅛
NYTel 8⅞s2010	204	110	108	109⅛	+⅛
NYTel 8s2008	240	101⅛	99⅞	101	+⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2006	83	98⅞	97⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2011	34	96	93⅛	95⅞	+2⅛
NYTel 4⅞s91	2	67	67	67	—1⅛
NYTel 4⅞s93	26	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛	+1⅛
NYTel 2⅞s82	3	67	67	67	+⅛
NiagMP 4⅞s87	10	72	70⅞	72	—⅛
NiagMP 3⅞s83	3	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—⅛
NorW 4.85s2015	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—⅛
Norlin Ind 9s88	31	96	94	96	+⅛
NoAMtg 3⅞s79	15	83½	83⅛	83½	+⅛
NorAPh cv4s92	61	60⅛	57⅛	60	+1⅛
NorIllG 8⅞s76	29	102⅛	101	102	
NorInPS 8⅞s75	19	100⅛	100	100⅛	
NorNG 9⅞s90	95	109	107⅛	108½	—⅛
NorNG 8⅞s74	70	100	99⅛	99⅞	+⅞
Nor Nat G 8s91	21	98	97⅛	98	—1⅛
NorNG 4⅞s86	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
NorNG 4⅞s83	1	73	73	73	
NorPac 4s97	17	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—⅛
NorPac 3s2047	29	37	35⅛	36	+½
NoPac 3s2047r	2	38	38	38	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	24	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
NorStaP 4⅞s86	15	70	70	70	+1⅛
NorStaP 4s88	6	64	64	64	
Northp cv4½s87	2	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
Nwstind 7⅞s94	72	82⅛	82	82⅛	+⅛
NwnBell 7⅞s	139	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
Nw Bl 7⅞s2005	3	94	94	94	+⅛
NwnBell 6⅞s79	5	95	95	95	+⅛
NwnMu cv6s91	4	109½	107⅛	109½	+2⅛
NortSim 4s98	24	73½	73½	73½	—⅛
Oakind cv4⅞s87	24	60	58	58	
OccidP cv7⅞s96	532	84⅛	81	84⅛	+2⅛
Ogden cv5s93	101	63⅛	60⅛	63⅛	+2⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	25	95	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	11	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	—1⅛
Ohio Pw 6⅞s79	85	93⅛	90	93⅛	+4⅛
Okla G 2⅞s75	5	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+⅛
OlinEl cv6⅞s95	277	104⅛	100⅛	104⅛	+3⅛
Outlet cv5⅞s95	3	77½	77½	77½	+2½
OwenCg 6⅞s94	10	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—5
OwenI 7⅞s2001	14	96⅛	91⅛	92⅛	—3⅛
OwenII cv4½s92	42	77⅛	74⅛	77	+2⅛
Owen III 3⅞s88	1	65	65	65	+1⅛
PacGE 8⅞s02	15	109	108	109	+⅛
PacGE 7⅞s95	116	99⅞	97⅛	99⅛	+2⅛
PacGE 7⅞s03	52	97	95	96⅛	+1⅛
PacGE 8s03	61	101½	100	101⅛	+1⅛
Pac G&E 5s89	11	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	—⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	21	73½	72	72	+1⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s92	22	68⅛	66⅛	68⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s86	6	71	71	71	—1
Pac GE 4⅞s90	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
Pac GE 4⅞s93	4	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
Pac GE 3⅞s78	47	82⅛	80⅛	82⅛	+⅛
PGE 3⅞s84 W	5	64	64	64	
Pac G&E 3s74	38	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+⅛
Pac G&E 3s77	28	82⅛	82	82	—1
Pac G&E 3s79	10	74⅛	75	75	—1⅛
Pac GE 2⅞s80	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Pac GE 2⅞s81	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
PacGTran 8s90	45	99⅛	97	99⅛	+1⅛
PacNwTel 8⅞s	101	105½	104	105	+1
PacNwTel 7s79	50	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
Pac SwA 6s87	76	75	75	75	
PacT&T 9⅞s	313	107⅛	106⅛	107⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 8⅞s	232	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	77	105⅛	104	105⅛	+⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	109	96½	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
PacT&T 7⅞s09	166	96⅛	94½	96⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 7⅞s80	174	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
PacT&T 7⅞s08	118	93	92	92	—1
PacT&T 6⅞s79	20	94	94	94	+1⅛
PacT&T 4⅞s88	12	71⅛	69	69	—2⅛
PacT&T 4⅞s87	4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—⅛
PacT&T 3⅞s87	10	70	70	70	—3⅛
PacT&T 3⅞s83	30	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅛
PAA 11⅞s86	332	103	101	102⅛	+⅛
PAA 11⅞s86	145	103	100⅛	103	+3⅛
PAA cv7⅞s98	404	83	79	81	—1
PAA cv 5⅞s89	322	50⅛	47⅛	50⅛	+2⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	19	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s84	78	43⅛	41	43⅛	+1⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s86	373	46	45	46	+1
Paprct cv5s94	67	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
Park H cv4s92	49	66½	66	66½	+4
viPennC 6⅞s93f	20	53½	53½	53½	+½
PennDx cv5s82	18	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅛
Penney 8⅞s95	3	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
PennyF 7⅞s91	39	98	94⅛	98	+1⅛
Penney 5⅞s87	32	76	76	76	
Penney 4⅞s84	54	72	70⅛	72⅛	+1
PennCo cv9s94	87	90	89⅛	89⅛	—⅛
Pen PwLt 3s75	13	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
viPa RR 4⅞s81f	37	14⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
viPa RR 4⅞s64f	22	14⅛	13	13	
viPaRR 3⅞s85f	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
Pennwlt 9⅞s95	4	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+1⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	113	100	98⅛	100	+⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s96	56	100	98⅛	99⅛	
Pennzoil 7⅞s95	28	92	90⅛	90⅛	—⅛
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	5	89	89	89	—⅛
Pennzl cv5⅞s96	162	84	79	84	+5
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	38	142	142	142	+3
Pet Inc 8s91	10	100	100	100	
Pfizer cv4s97	252	111⅛	107⅛	111⅛	+3⅛
PhelpsD 7⅞s78	55	98⅛	98	98	—1
Phila BW 3s74f	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
Phil BW 4⅞s77f	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
Phila El 9s95	79	109	106	106	—1⅛
Phila El 8⅞s95	44	103⅛	101⅛	103⅛	+1⅛
Phila El 8⅞s96	128	102⅛	101⅛	102	+⅛
Phila El 8s75	48	101⅛	99⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
PhilEl 7⅞s2000	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—⅛
Phila El 7⅞s98	35	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
PhilaEl 7⅞s99	20	97	94	95	+1⅛
PhilEl 7⅞s2001	26	93	92	92	—1⅛
Phila El 6⅞s93	12	87⅛	86	86	+2⅛
Phila El 6⅞s97	22	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+⅛
Phila El 5s89	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+4⅛
Phila El 4⅞s87	17	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 4⅞s94	25	63	63	63	—2⅛
Phila El 4⅞s86	16	71	70	71	
Phila El 2⅞s74	7	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+⅛
PhilMor cv6s94	19	405	400	400	
Philip In 10s77	79	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	—⅛
PhilIP 7⅞s2001	111	108⅛	98⅛	100⅛	+1⅛
PhilVH cv5⅞s94	240	64½	63½	64½	+⅛
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+⅛
PionNG 9⅞s75	29	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
PCC&SL 5s75f	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+3
Pittston cv4s97	95	57	55	57	+⅛
PotEl 9⅞s2005	25	110⅛	105⅛	110	+1⅛
PotElP 7⅞s07	19	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	+2⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	7	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+⅛
ProctG 7s2002	9	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
Proct G 3⅞s81	6	79	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
Pub SvCol 7⅞s	6	90	90	90	—⅛
PubSEG 9s95	60	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
PubSEG 8s2037	10	104⅛	102	102	—2⅛
PubSEG 4⅞s77	10	88⅛	88	88⅛	—⅛
PubSEG 3⅞s75	8	92	91	92	—½
Pullman 5⅞s97	1	81	81	81	+3⅛
Purex cv4⅞s94	71	66⅛	65⅛	66	
Quak St O 9s95	24	107	107	107	+4
RCA 9⅞s99	49	109⅛	108	109	—⅛
RCA 9s75	204	103	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
RCA cv 4½s92	230	71½	69	71½	+2
Ramad cv8s95	31	160	135	160	+35
Ramad cv5s96	392	85	75⅛	85	+10⅛
RapAm 7⅞s85	53	75	73⅛	74⅛	+⅛
RapAm69 7s94	61	64⅛	63	64	
RapAm72 7s94	143	64	63	63⅛	
RapidAm 6s88	477	57	56	57	+⅛
Rev M 10⅞s75	126	102⅛	101⅛	102	

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

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Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 82	94¾	95¾
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101¾	102¾
Cyanamid 80	90¼	91¼
De Beers 82	91¾	92¾
Esso 86	100¼	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100½
General Mills 86	99¼	100¼
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 78	99¾	Bid
Mobil 86	96¾	97¾
Nippon Electric 88	99¾	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 78	99¼	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 88	101¾	102¾
Philip Morris 88	103½	104½
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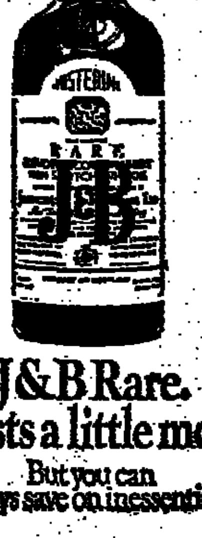
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هكذا من الأصل

Was '72 Different From Past?

Bugging Hearings to Reopen, Focus on Campaign Excesses

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Samuel Dash, the chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, says that the panel, in its second round of public hearings, will focus on determining how "pervasive and systematic" the attempts were last year by supporters of President Nixon's re-election campaign to undermine the Democratic opposition.

Mr. Dash said that the "real question" still to be answered was whether excesses that allegedly occurred in the 1972 campaign constituted "a difference in kind or in degree" from past practice in U.S. politics.

Under the committee's broad mandate from the Senate, Mr. Dash said, it has a duty to explore whether legislative remedies, perhaps even constitutional amendments, may be necessary to "reconstruct the American political system."

The Senate hearings, which recessed seven weeks ago, will resume at 10 a.m. tomorrow with E. Howard Hunt jr., one of the Watergate conspirators who pleaded guilty, as the first witness.

Rotating Coverage

For the first week at least, the three commercial television networks will continue their rotating live coverage of the proceedings in the caucus room of the old Senate Office Building.

Mr. Dash, the senior aide to the seven members of the Senate panel, described the goals for the second round of hearings in a two-hour discussion on Friday with members of The New York Times staff in Washington. He also disputed suggestions that senators were yielding to critics in trying to hasten the inquiry to an end by Nov. 1.

He said that the occasionally explosive Senate investigation of the Watergate burglary and cover-up had "shocked the public awake" and given citizens "a feeling that they do have power, that they do have a right to demand morality in government."

But Mr. Dash said that the break-in appeared to have been a political aberration and that the issues of political sabotage and spending, on which the senators will concentrate next, would be "considerably more important" in terms of the committee's basic function of recommending reforms.

Broad Dialogue

In a broad, sometimes philosophic dialogue with his questioners, Mr. Dash also made the following points:

The Senate committee expects its legal bid to obtain access to the secret White House tape recordings to reach the Supreme Court at the same time as the lawsuit being pursued by Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor. The committee's case is still pending before U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, while the prosecutor's case is in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Mr. Dash said that, if necessary, the senators "can skip the Court of Appeals" and seek a Supreme Court ruling at the same time as Mr. Cox.

The committee has not obtained any evidence suggesting serious violations last year by the Democratic party or its presidential contenders. Mr. Dash said that committee investigators had sought "leads" to possible Democratic excesses from Republicans, but "they've got none" and he had concluded that the Democrats "were perhaps in such disarray, and perhaps without the money, that they didn't get into it."

Public Isn't Tired

Suggestions that the public had tired of the Watergate hearings were "nonsense." The committee inquiry may go beyond the Nov. 1 target date for its completion as long as Congress remains in session and "I am able to produce very important, significant information for the committee to reveal."

All the same, Mr. Dash acknowledged that on a subject as complex as campaign spending it would be impossible for the senators to go beyond trying to "define the key problem" because the committee "is not constituted to do an exhaustive job." He said that it could take six months merely to explore allegations of questionable relationships between the Nixon administration and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

The committee chief counsel declined to express any conclusions that he may have reached from evidence already made public or yet to be presented at the hearings. He said, however, that the forthcoming phase of the inquiry would focus on the broad issue of the extent to which the 1972 campaign may have been either the culmination of a long trend toward devious politicking by the major parties or a case of unusually widespread abuses by the President's supporters.

Who Was Sponsor?

"The question," Mr. Dash said, "is who conceived, who sponsored various things in the area of political espionage"—a few individuals, or those in control of government machinery—"and how effective was it in [reaching] the ultimate result?"

Citing such things as infiltration of an opponent's campaign staff, theft of political documents and fabrication of "citizen" groups as sponsors of campaign advertising, Mr. Dash said that they were part of "an uncharted area in terms of what's foul and what's fair."

Some may be so clearly unfair as to require statutory prohibition, while others should perhaps be subject to regulation through a code of political ethics, Mr. Dash stated.



Associated Press.

OKTOBERFEST—Magnificent floats representing different breweries leading parade in Munich on Saturday marking the opening of world's biggest beer festival.

Chancellor to Address UN

Brandt Will See Nixon in U.S.; Concern About European Trip

BONN, Sept. 23 (AP).—It was announced yesterday that Chancellor Willy Brandt will see President Nixon in Washington next week as concern grew in Bonn that Mr. Nixon might postpone his planned European tour this fall.

Mr. Brandt, who went to New York today to address the United Nations, is known to favor a visit to Europe by Mr. Nixon as a way of strengthening U.S.-European ties.

The West German Chancellor has indicated concern about feelings in Congress, especially Sen. Mike Mansfield's campaign for unilateral withdrawals of U.S. troops from Germany.

Hastily Arranged Meetings

Diplomatic sources said reported uncertainty about Mr. Nixon's visit to Europe this fall was the reason for the hastily arranged meeting with the President during Mr. Brandt's trip.

Other likely topics for the Brandt-Nixon talks are trade, money, defense and East-West relations.

Many European diplomats saw the uncertainty over Mr. Nixon's European visit, acknowledged by White House officials Friday, as a possible move by Mr. Nixon to pressure Europe into making more concrete proposals on recasting the North Atlantic Alliance.

Among points of European disagreement is Washington's desire for its European allies to share more of the NATO defense costs and make trade concessions to America.

German press reports have said Bonn was unhappy with a recent U.S. proposal on how much West Germany should pay America in a new two-year agreement to help offset the U.S. costs of stationing troops in Germany.

The unconfirmed reports said Washington asked, in negotiations that began last week, for a new "offset" agreement of $3.3 billion, up from the $2.5 billion Bonn paid to America in the two years that ended June 30.

America has about 200,000 troops in West Germany and wants greater offset payments from Bonn to make up for higher costs due to inflation and dollar devaluation.

Mr. Brandt left Bonn today for New York. He was also due to meet Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger Tuesday and then address the UN Wednesday.

An exact date for the Brandt-Nixon summit still has not been set. Only a few days ago Bonn officials had said that Mr. Brandt would not see Mr. Nixon during his U.S. visit.

Alaska Quarantine Ends

ADAK ISLAND, Alaska, Sept. 23 (AP).—A 36-hour quarantine imposed on the remote Adak Island Naval Air Station was lifted Friday after authorities said they had isolated an outbreak of meningitis.

Turks Discover Liquid Cannabis Being Smuggled

ANKARA, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Turkish narcotics agents have discovered the first known attempt here to smuggle cannabis in a liquid form when they arrested two Lebanese in a car at the Syrian border, the head of Turkey's Narcotics Bureau said.

The official, Turhan Senel, said that the agents, acting on information from Interpol, stopped the Lebanon-registered car at the Cilvegozu post on the border.

The car was fitted with an extra fuel tank which was found to contain 25.5 kilograms of cannabis oil, according to local detectives.

Mr. Senel said that Interpol had suspected for some time that Beirut narcotics dealers had become the first to develop a process for converting the taffy-like cannabis resin into liquid. In liquid form, the hashish is highly concentrated and vast amounts can easily be shipped, Mr. Senel said.

He said that one drop of cannabis liquid on a cigarette was the equivalent of five grams of normal hashish and did not produce the distinct cannabis smell when smoked.

Bomb Hoax Delays Jet

MILAN, Sept. 23 (UPI).—An Air France Caravelle bound for Paris from Venice with 82 persons aboard was diverted to Milan's Linate Airport today after an anonymous caller said a bomb had been placed on board. No bomb was found and the plane took off again after a three-hour delay.

Breaking Policy of Secrecy

Russia Reports on 4 Mars Flights

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (NYT).—A Soviet space scientist, in an unusual break with traditional secrecy, disclosed yesterday some of the scientific goals and experiments of the caravan of four Mars spacecraft on their way to the distant planet.

The spacecraft, launched in a burst of activity during a three-week period in late July and early August, include "fly-by, orbiter and lander" missions, according to the new chief of Moscow's Space Research Institute, Roald Z. Sagdeyev.

In a statement issued through Tass, the official press agency, Mr. Sagdeyev, a 41-year-old nuclear physicist, announced that the lander would test the physical properties of Martian soil and surface rocks and experiment with the possible transmission of television images from the planet's surface.

Surprisingly, Mr. Sagdeyev made no mention of any biological equipment that outside observers had presumed to be aboard the spacecraft for the purpose of looking for signs of life on Mars.

The four craft, Mars-4 through Mars-7, are scheduled to reach the vicinity of the planet between mid-February and mid-March, after a 300-million-mile journey from earth.

Departure Seen

The public disclosure of Soviet expectations for the Mars missions, although still quite vague compared with the announced space plans of the United States, represented a departure from the Russians' past reluctance to disclose any details of missions ahead of time. This secrecy has usually been interpreted as fear of embarrassment if announced plans failed to materialize.

The slightly greater openness may be related to Soviet and U.S. plans for a joint manned mission in earth orbit in 1975. American officials have been urging the Russians to relax their secrecy in connection with such a joint space effort.

The Mars announcement also may have been intended as a means for introducing the new director of the Space Research Institute to the Soviet public. His appointment to the Soviet Union's only overt space research institution was first announced last month in Vestnik, which has a small circulation.

The announcement said that the previous director, Georgi I. Petrov, 61, a gas-propulsion engineer, had been relieved of his post at his request.

Role Unspecified

In describing the mission of the Soviet Union's ambitious Mars exploration effort, Mr. Sagdeyev did not specify the role of each spacecraft. Previous Soviet reports had suggested that the four vehicles consisted of two pairs of orbiters and landers, in which one would serve as a back-up for the other.

The need for back-ups was pointed up in Mr. Sagdeyev's statement, when he disclosed that one of the spacecraft was having trouble with its telemetric system, which transmits data to earth. He said engineers were seeking to correct the problem.

Spacecraft on the interplanetary flight path to Mars, he said, were measuring radiation and magnetism in space and registering cosmic rays and other charged particles originating in the sun. Some of these experiments are being conducted jointly with France.

Astronauts Retrieve Film On 3d Skylab-2 Spacewalk

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Floating between the blackness of space and the colorful panorama of the earth, to which they are scheduled to return on Tuesday, two spacewalking Skylab-2 astronauts yesterday retrieved canisters of film containing scientifically precious views of the sun and a distant star.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean and Owen K. Garriott, dressed in white space suits and bubble helmets, worked outside their spacecraft for 2 hours and 42 minutes to recover film from a solar telescope.

The third Skylab-2 crewman, Maj. Jack R. Lousma, remained inside and read a check list to Capt. Bean.

It was the third space walk of Skylab-2 and occurred as the record-breaking astronauts completed their eighth week in space.

Capt. Bean, Mr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will spend most of the remaining time preparing for their return to earth. They are scheduled to splash down at 6:20 p.m. EDT (2220 GMT) Tuesday in the Pacific, 290 miles southwest of San Diego. It would be the end of man's longest space flight—59 days, 11 hours, 9 minutes.

Yesterday, the spacewalking astronauts saw vistas of red, blue and black as their space station orbited through sunsets and dawns. They also saw an aurora of shimmering green over the South Pole and a hurricane howling across an ocean, 270 miles below.

"Much better panorama out here," Capt. Bean said as he floated out to start the spacewalk at 7:18 a.m. EDT. "It's incredible."

He scampered up a ladder to the top of the solar telescope housing and switched out canisters of film from six cameras. Mr. Garriott stood next to the hatch, assisting in the transfer of film.

As Skylab sped into a sunset, Capt. Bean stopped work to watch the colors.

"Everything is sort of a reddish pink," he said. There are shadings from orange into white. There are several white bands and then it goes into blue and then black . . . You can see the stars."

Sheet of Light

When the spacecraft passed near the southernmost point of its orbit, Mr. Garriott looked toward the South Pole and saw the aurora, a shimmering sheet of light caused by radiation interacting with the magnetic fields surrounding the earth.

"We've got a very nice aurora," he said. "It's several curtains in a sweeping green arc. They extend over about 90 degrees of the horizon, all well below us."

They also passed over Hurricane Ellen, churning across the North Atlantic.

Today, the astronauts continued the complex job of deactivating the space station, turning down equipment that will not be used again until the Skylab-3 astronauts move into the orbiting lab for a 56-day stay, starting in November.

Film canisters recovered by Capt. Bean and Mr. Garriott yesterday contain an estimated 77,600 pictures of the sun, including views of huge solar explosions. Scientists believe the film may provide important new information about the sun and its effects on the earth.

Also in the film are views of a unique blue star that puzzles scientists because of its strong X-ray emissions.

Nixon Said to Eye Controls on Fuel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Melvin R. Laird, the White House adviser on domestic affairs, said today that President Nixon has a contingency plan for mandatory fuel allocation and may put it into effect if Congress does not act swiftly in the face of a serious supply shortage.

Speaking on television, Mr. Laird said that the plan "may have to be implemented" as a replacement for the administration's current voluntary-allocation program.

Other administration sources said during the weekend that regulations for allocation of propane gas already had been issued.

Black General Given Washington Command

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davison, has been named commander of all troops in the nation's capital.

A Pentagon spokesman said Friday that Gen. Davison, now commander of the 8th Infantry Division at Bad Kreuznach, West Germany, would assume command of the Military District of Washington Nov. 12. Gen. Davison, 54, won his first star in 1968—the second black man to do so in the Army.

Favorite TV Treat for the Dutch Is Watergate–Democracy in Action

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23 (AP).—While many Americans complain of too much Watergate, some Dutch television viewers can't get enough of the Senate hearings. Many of them find the hearings are a credit to the United States rather than a detraction.

The Dutch Broadcast Foundation thus will resume its screening of the hearings when the committee reconvenes in Washington tomorrow.

During the first three months of the Watergate hearings, Dutch television brought half-hour satellite telecasts into Dutch living rooms, often on a nightly basis. Letters and phone calls poured into the foundation's offices in Hilversum raving about the programs.

The Dutch enthusiasm for Watergate was no surprise to Washington correspondent Klass Jan Hindricks and executive producer Bob Nahuisen. They believed from the start that the satellite fee of $8,000 to $10,000 a night would be justified.

"The Dutch people are interested in everything where democracy is at stake," Mr. Nahuisen said.

What the viewers see, according to Mr. Hindricks, is democracy at work. "Our feeling is that Watergate is a positive thing—it is the constitution functioning, the process of democracy, placed against a background of America's open characteristics.

"I have tried many times to point out that we are not opposed to any particular party, or to the President. We just want to show what can happen when a lot of power is concentrated in the hands of one man, what it might lead to."

Return to Work At U.S. Chrysler Expected Today

DETROIT, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The United Auto Workers union announced today that its membership overwhelmingly endorsed a new three-year contract that ends a nine-day strike against Chrysler Corp.

"The voting trend so far is overwhelmingly in favor of ratification," UAW vice-president Douglas A. Fraser said. Union sources said most of its members will return to work tomorrow.

More than 100,000 UAW members across the United States and Canada voted on the agreement worked out by Chrysler and UAW negotiators six days ago.

The agreement with Chrysler will set the pattern for later negotiations with Ford and General Motors. The next target company is Ford and talks start there tomorrow.

The workers voted on a three-year pact which features curbs on overtime; a second-year company-paid dental plan; full retirement benefits, regardless of age, after 30 years' service, and salary increases of 5 percent the first year and 3 percent in each of the remaining two years.

U.S. Army Facility Burns

STUTTGART, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A giant storehouse that contained spare parts for tanks of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division was swept by fire last night, police said today.

Gallup Poll

Nixon's Popularity Declines Again Over Scandal, Prices

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 23.—Public discontent over soaring prices, coupled with the Watergate affair, continue to hurt President Nixon's popularity.

In the latest nationwide survey, 35 percent of those interviewed expressed approval of the way Mr. Nixon is handling his job as President, while 55 percent disapproved. This represents a decline of three percentage points in his approval rating since the previous measurement, taken soon after Mr. Nixon's televised Aug. 15 speech on Watergate.

The latest approval figure is four points above Mr. Nixon's low point of 31 percent, recorded in early August.

Inflation is currently a dominant concern of Americans. In addition, the current survey shows that as many Americans as ever—about three in four—continue to think Mr. Nixon was involved in the planning or a cover-up of Watergate.

The survey also shows that six persons in 10 think Mr. Nixon should turn over the White House tapes to Chief U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

The President's lowest rating since he has been in office (31 percent) was recorded in an early August survey, following several weeks of televised hearings on Watergate. That rating represented a drop of 37 points from Nixon's high of 68 percent last January following the Vietnam peace settlement—the most precipitous drop yet recorded for any president in a seven-month period.

All persons in the current survey were also asked:

"How strongly would you say you approve or disapprove of Mr. Nixon—very strongly or not so strongly?"

Here are the results and the trend based on the total sample in each of the surveys in which this question was asked:

	Latest	Aug. 17-20	Aug. 3-6	July 6-9
	%	%	%	%
Strong approval	17	19	17	18
Mild approval	18	19	14	22
No opinion	10	8	12	11
Mild disapproval	16	17	16	15
Str. disapproval	38	37	41	34

Court Upholds Public Hearings On Watergate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—A federal judge Friday threw out a suit attempting to halt the Senate Watergate committee's public hearings.

U.S. District Judge June L. Green said the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the Presidency, Inc., had failed to demonstrate that it had the legal standing to file its suit.

She also said that the suit would violate a constitutional protection granted members of Congress. John S. Bottomly, counsel for the Fairness committee, indicated that he would appeal the dismissal.

U.S. Bar Official Would Oust Nixon If Court Is Defied

BOSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The president of the American Bar Association said Friday that President Nixon should be impeached if he fails to abide by any eventual Supreme Court decision regarding release of the White House tapes.

Chesterfield Smith, a Florida attorney, added, however, that he doubts that Congress is in the mood to vote for impeachment.

Speaking at a press conference at Logan International Airport, Mr. Smith said he believes the sentiment of the American people does not favor impeachment of the President.

"My personal view, however, is that he should be impeached if the Supreme Court orders him to release the tapes and he still refuses to do so," Mr. Smith said. "The President is not above the law."

The bar association leader said that while he favors the open hearings being conducted by the Senate Watergate committee, he doubts that those who testify before the panel and are indicted will be able to obtain a fair trial.



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Obituaries

Viscount Paul van Zeeland, Former Premier of Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (AP).—Viscount Paul van Zeeland, 79, who served as belgian premier in the critical pre-world War II period when the country narrowly averted a Fascist take-over, died yesterday.

A Christian Democrat who was neither a member of the House of Representatives nor of the Senate, Mr. van Zeeland was chosen as premier in 1935 after the three big parties, the Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Socialists, failed to agree on the choice of an elected member of parliament from their ranks.

Mr. van Zeeland was in office for three years. In 1936, he narrowly defeated Leon Degrelle, leader of the fascist Rex party, in a hotly disputed election that could have tipped Belgium to the side of the Rome-Berlin axis.

After the war, Mr. van Zeeland was elected to the House of Representatives and served as foreign minister from 1949 to 1954.

He withdrew from political life in 1956 to pursue his interest in the United States as president of the Atlantic Institute and through links with American universities, many of which awarded him honorary degrees.

Rev. Charles Dodd

LONDON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The Rev. Dr. Charles Harold Dodd, 89, considered one of the world's leading experts on the New Testament, died yesterday in a hospital at Goring, about 50 miles west of here.

Dr. Dodd, who held theological posts at Cambridge and Oxford Universities, directed a panel of 30 scholars who translated "The New English Bible," published in 1970.

Dr. Dodd was a theologian of vast erudition. He was a minister in the Independent, or Congregational, Church, the oldest community of dissenters from the established Church of England.

During his long career, Dr. Dodd lectured and taught at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia University and at the Union Theological Seminary and other U.S. institutions.

Charles Previn

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Academy Award-winning musical director Charles Previn, 86, who conducted George Gershwin's first Broadway show, "La La Lucille," died yesterday, a family spokesman said.

Mr. Previn, who won an Oscar for his musical direction of the movie "100 Men and a Girl", died at his home after an illness. He was a cousin of André Previn, the conductor.

A former director of the Radio City Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Previn also directed the St. Louis Municipal Opera and New York's Roxy Theater Symphony Orchestra. He was a former musical director for Universal Pictures.

John H. Baker

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—John H. Baker, 79, one of the country's best-known conservationists and naturalists, who retired in 1959 as president and chief executive officer of the National Audubon Society, died Friday in Bedford, Mass.

Under Mr. Baker's leadership for 25 years, the society acquired a number of new wildlife sanctuaries and campaigned for the establishment of Florida's Everglades National Park and for the preservation of the whooping crane.

He was a former chairman of the Advisory Committe on Fish and Wildlife to the secretary of the Interior, a board member of the National Parks Association and a member of the Advisory Committee on Conservation to the Garden Clubs of America.

Sir Stanford Cade

LONDON, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Sir Stanford Cade, 78, an authority on the use of radiation in the treatment of cancer, died at Portsmouth on Wednesday. He had been ill with bronchial pneumonia.

Sir Stanford, who was senior consulting surgeon at Westminster Hospital, London, was one of the pioneers of treatment by radiation. He was joint author of a paper published in 1927 on the treatment of cancer of the tongue by radium and in 1933 he lectured on radiation treatment to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Born Samuel Kadinsky in Russia, he was educated in Brussels and at Kings College, London. In 1923, following a period of research at Kings College, he became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He legally changed his name to Cade the following year.

His book, "Malignant Disease and Its Treatment by Radium," was published in 1940 and became a standard work of reference. A second, larger edition was published in four volumes between 1948 and 1952.

In 1958, he was elected president of the International Cancer Congress.

Scott McGray

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Scott McGray, 40, of the United States, who was former world champion acrobatic flyer, was killed near here yesterday when his single-engined Decathlon plane crashed during a demonstration flight at an aerospace fair.

Ruby Newman

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP).—Ruby Newman, 70, a longtime high society band leader and former music director and vice-president of CBS Radio, died Thursday. He was considered a close friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and played at White House parties during his administration.

J. Murray Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (WP).—J. Murray Mitchell, 75, former assistant secretary-general of NATO and an Army officer whose career spanned both world wars, died Friday at his summer home in County Waterford, Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell, who was released from active duty as a colonel in 1945, was appointed assistant secretary-general for production and logistics of NATO in 1956.

Jean de Stoutz

BERN, Sept. 23 (AP).—The government announced the death of the Swiss Ambassador to Moscow, Jean de Stoutz, 60, during a vacation in Lausanne Friday.

Cause of death was not stated.

Born in Tokyo, Mr. de Stoutz became chief of the Swiss delegation to the neutral Armistice Surveillance Commission in Korea. He served in the embassies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and London and became ambassador to Israel in 1954. He was appointed to Moscow in 1969.

Luns Says NATO Must Face Troop Cut Drive in U.S.

DITCHLEY PARK, England, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Joseph Luns North Atlantic Treaty Organization Secretary-General, said Friday that America's allies cannot afford to ignore growing demands in the United States for cuts in U.S. troop strength in Europe.

He also said that a primary aim of the Soviet Union is to drive a wedge between the Atlantic partners.

"In this situation," he said "we must at all costs maintain the solidarity of the Atlantic partnership and, within and through that partnership, we must continue to shoulder the burden of providing for our security."

Mr. Luns addressed 250 guests at the Ditchley Foundation, an Anglo-American-European conference center, the members of which are mainly diplomats and businessmen.

"While these U.S. forces are here for the common defense of the North Atlantic area, including the United States, and while their presence is regarded as essential by the U.S. administration," Mr. Luns said, "we cannot afford just to ignore the strong current of opinion in the United States in favor of troop reductions. These issues must be faced and dealt with."

Liberal Party Says It Aims for Power in Britain

SOUTHPORT, England, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—A resurgent Liberal party yesterday ended its annual assembly here with strong commitment to seek power in the general election due within the next two years.

Out of major office for 50 years, the Liberals clearly felt that a string of electoral successes in the last year entitled them to hope for something more than just a pivotal role in Parliament.

Yesterday, in a debate on electoral tactics, the delegates agreed to consider the implications of the balance-of-power theory, but wildly applauded speakers who urged the party to aim for outright power.

"This great Liberal party is fighting for power and nothing else will do," said Cyril Smith, one of four new Liberals to enter Parliament in the last year.

Party leader Jeremy Thorpe, addressing more than 1,000 delegates in this northwest England resort, reaffirmed the Liberal commitment to the European ideal, but urged drastic changes in the Common Market agricultural policy.

Opinion polls give the party a 29-percent popularity rating, enough to threaten seriously the tight Conservative-Labor hold on the party system.

Quake in Western Sicily

SAMBUCA DI SICILIA, Sicily, Sept. 23 (Reuters).—Thousands of inhabitants of this village in western Sicily fled their homes and spent the night in open country after a slight earth tremor hit the Belice Valley early today. No injuries or serious damage were reported.

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Diana Sands

Diana Sands, U.S. Actress, Is Dead at 39

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—Diana Sands, 39, the actress who won overnight critical acclaim for her stage portrayal in 1959 of Sidney Poitier's young sister in "A Raisin in the Sun," died Friday at Sloan-Kettering Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

Miss Sands was hospitalized three weeks ago when she underwent surgery for the removal of a tumor.

Unlike many young actresses, Miss Sands had never been typecast. She played in comedies as well as in the title role in "Saint Joan."

For her work in "Raisin," Miss Sands won the annual Outer Circle Critics' Award as best supporting actress and was selected by the Variety critics poll as the most promising actress of 1959.

The following year, she recreated for the screen that role of the daughter in a black family struggling to move to a better home.

Acting as Student

While still a student in the High School of Performing Arts, Miss Sands began acting in plays off Broadway at the Greenwich Mews, where she made her professional debut in George Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara."

Later she played the defending angel in "The World of Sholom Aleichem."

In addition to "A Raisin in the Sun," Miss Sands's motion pictures included "Four Boys and a Gun" (1957), "An Affair of the Skin" (1963) and "Georgia, Georgia" (1972).

Among the stage plays in which she appeared were "A Land Beyond the River" (1957), "The Egg and I" (1958), "Tiger, Tiger, Burning Bright" (1962), "The Owl and the Pussycat" (1964) and "Two for the Seesaw" (1967).

Her most recent film venture was "Honey Baby, Honey Baby," shot in Beirut last fall.

Other Awards

In addition to her Outer Circle Critics' Award in 1959, she received the International Artist Award in 1961, the Theater World Award in 1963, an Obie award in 1964 as well as Tony and Emmy nominations.

Because of her illness, Miss Sands withdrew in midsummer from the cast of "Claudine," a Third-World movie project in which she was to have co-starred with James Earl Jones.

In a recent interview, Miss Sands detected what she described as a "decline" in Broadway fare.

"But in terms of black people, a lot of growth has taken place," she said. "I haven't been able to see a lot of black theater, but I do know that they are really going great guns. This is really what's so exciting. When it seems nobody's really touching what's going on today, the black theater is."

Miss Sands's marriage to Lucien Happersberger, a Swiss-born artist, ended in divorce.

Soviet Ambassador Confers With Sadat

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat met Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov yesterday as part of a renewed dialogue between Cairo and Moscow aimed at improving bilateral relations.

Mr. Sadat received the ambassador at the presidential rest house at Borg el-Arab, 25 miles west of Alexandria, on the Mediterranean coast.

The meeting followed a Soviet-initiated exchange of letters between Mr. Sadat and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev earlier this month.

Dent Visits Budapest

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent arrived here today on the first stop of his East European tour which, besides Hungary, will include Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Mr. Dent also is scheduled to visit Bonn.

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U.S. Rock Star's Body Stolen, Believed Burned in Desert

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP).—The body of Gram Parsons, 27-year-old rock singer who died Wednesday, was stolen here Friday.

Police later found a partly burned body in the desert 200 miles from here. They believe that the body is that of the singer.

The coffin containing Mr. Parson's body was taken from the Los Angeles International Airport. It was to have been taken to New Orleans for burial. Two men arrived at an airport loading dock in an old hearse and told attendants that Mr. Parson's family had changed its mind and wanted the body flown from nearby Van Nuys Airport, police said.

The body was turned over to the two men after they signed receipts for it, police added.

Mr. Parson's relatives said later that they had not changed their plans, Sgt. John Hamilton of the Los Angeles police said.

The burned body was discovered in the Mojave Desert after authorities were alerted by campers.

San Bernardino County sheriff's deputies said that the partially burned body and a casket were found near the Joshua Tree National Monument.

Mr. Parsons was fatally stricken while staying at the Joshua Tree Inn. He died in a nearby hospital.

An autopsy was performed but authorities said its results were inconclusive.

The singer played with such groups as the Byrds, the Flying Burrito Brothers and the International Submarine Band.

1 Dead, 2 Alive After 72 Days on Capsized Boat

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Two men who survived for 72 days by clinging to an overturned trimaran in the Pacific Ocean were weak but in good condition yesterday aboard the British freighter Benalder.

A third person, Linda Tininenko, 24, was said to have died a month after the 31-foot homemade vessel named Triton capsized July 11, only an hour after reporting to the Coast Guard by radio that all was well. The trimaran left from the U.S. northwest coast in early July.

The survivors were Linda's husband, Robert, 34, of Longview, Wash., and James Fisher, 36, of Auburn, Wash. Mr. Fisher, a Seventh Day Adventist, was headed for Central America to do missionary work, and the Tininenkos were sailing as crew.

Terse radio messages from the Benalder said the survivors were "weak but mobile" when picked up Friday, and that their condition improved quickly. Little information was given as to how the survivors kept alive.

Increase in Size Of Defense Force Cleared in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Ignoring a lower court decision that Japan's self-defense forces are unconstitutional, parliament passed two bills today increasing the size and scope of those forces.

The House of Councillors voted 128-99 to approve the two bills passed in July by the House of Representatives.

One bill authorizes a 6,988-man increase in the size of the defense forces and establishment of a medical college for the forces. The other creates an air wing in Naha, capital of Okinawa, and an increase of 3,300 reservists.

Japan took over responsibility for the defense of Okinawa when the island returned to Japanese rule in May, 1972, after 27 years of U.S. administration. These two bills, however, had been shelved in two previous sessions of parliament.

The District Court in Sapporo, Hokkaido, ruled Sept. 7 that the defense forces violate a provision of the constitution banning war as an instrument of foreign policy and outlawing war potential. The government is appealing.

American Faces Spassky at Chess

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union will play Robert Byrne of the United States in his bid to win back the world chess title he lost to Bobby Fischer, Tass said today.

Mr. Byrne's chess column appears on Mondays in the International Herald Tribune. Today's column is on Page 12.

Mr. Spassky and Mr. Byrne were paired off when chess officials drew lots to establish quarterfinalists for the championship.

Other results of the draw were: Tigran Petrosian, U.S.S.R., vs. Lajos Portisch, Hungary; Viktor Korchnoi, U.S.S.R., vs. E. Meking, Brazil and Anatoly Karpov, U.S.S.R., vs. Lev Polugayevsky, U.S.S.R.

Vineyards in Tuscany Damaged by Storms

FLORENCE, Sept. 23 (AP).—Storms battered the northern area of Tuscany yesterday, triggering floods, unroofing hundreds of small buildings and causing serious damage to vineyards at harvest time. Thirteen persons were reported injured by falling roof tiles.

The storms hit several hours before dawn. Lightning struck two moving trains, stopping the locomotives.

Damage was worst around Prato, a textile town north of Florence.

IRA Executes Catholic as British Spy

BELFAST, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said yesterday it killed a Londonderry Roman Catholic for spying for the British Army. In Belfast, an IRA leader wounded in a gun battle with troops died in a hospital.

The deaths raised the toll in four years of strife among Northern Ireland's minority Roman Catholics, Protestants and security forces to 886.

The senior British explosives officer in Northern Ireland, Lt. Col. Malcolm McKenzie, early today defused a 700-pound bomb planted in a hijacked laundry truck outside Belfast's main telephone exchange.

When the delicate seven-hour job was over, Col. McKenzie said the bomb, the largest ever planted in Belfast, would have destroyed the telephone building and damaged others for 200 yards had it exploded.

A third of the population of the city center had been evacuated, an army spokesman said. The police said about 200 families were spending the night in church halls.

The Provisional IRA in Londonderry said it had "executed" James Brown, a 26-year-old Catholic whose body was found in a street Friday night. They said Mr. Brown, who was married last year and whose wife is pregnant, had confessed to giving information to the British which led to army raids on IRA hideouts. It said Mr. Brown was paid £120.

"The IRA again warn all British agents and informers, irrespective of age, sex or beliefs, that the punishment for such crime in wartime is death," a statement by the Provisionals said.

James Bryson, a 26-year-old senior officer of the Provisionals who was wounded in a shoot-out with troops three weeks ago, died early yesterday. Mr. Bryson was famous for two escapes from British custody. One escape, in which he and six others swam to freedom from the prison ship Maidstone, became the subject of a popular pro-IRA song, "The Magnificent Seven."

Meanwhile, detectives today questioned two young women captured in a battle between troops and an armed gang in Belfast, a police spokesman said. One, an 18-year-old girl, was shot in the leg.

The battle erupted on the edge of the Catholic Andersonstown area late last night when a British patrol spotted an armed gang about to open fire on them, an army spokesman said.

"We simply opened fire first and hit two of them, one of whom, a man, got away with several others," the spokesman said. "But we captured the wounded girl and another young woman."

Rhodesia's Smith Rules Out New Talks With U.K.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said Friday that it was "nonsense" to suggest that his government should hold further talks with London on settlement of the eight-year-old independence dispute.

He told 400 delegates at the annual congress of his Rhodesian Front party that "if someone says there are chances" of reopening talks, "I shall say it is nonsense to do so; the matter must be left where it is."

He added "I must state again that we have no intention of engaging in more negotiations [with Britain] ... so let's get on with the business of running Rhodesia.

"If by some miracle, a thousand-to-one chance, we are offered independence on the [previously negotiated] settlement terms, then that is a bonus."

In what was seen by political observers as indication of an early general election, Mr. Smith said that the government is getting on top of the African nationalist terrorist problem and the permanent security forces are to be strengthened.

Poet Neruda Reported In Grave Condition

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 23 (AP).—Pablo Neruda, Chile's Nobel Prize-winning poet, was reported today to be in a "pre-coma state" at a hospital here. He is suffering from cancer of the prostate gland.

Dr. Sergio Draper of the Santa Maria Clinic, said the 68-year-old poet's condition was grave. Mr. Neruda, who won the Nobel Prize for poetry in 1971, was taken to the hospital four days ago.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Memorial Service for the late Paul HUBERT, who died in Tahiti on July 22, 1973, will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris 8e, on Thurs. the 27th of Sept. at 12:00 noon. His friends are invited to attend.

هكذا من الأصل

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
(Continued from Page 10)					
viReade 3½s95f	11	14¾	14½	14½	
RdaBa cv5½s88	2/8	123	117	123	+8¾
Reeves cv4s91	25	76	73	76	+1
ReichChm 8s94	20	95	93½	93½	—2¼
RepMt cv7¾90	7	92	92	92	
Rep Stl 4¾s85	35	74	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Rever cv5½s92	120	60	57½	60	+2½
RevM cv4½s91	99	62½	61	62½	+1¾
Rey Tob 8½s74	59	100	98¾	100	+1
Rey Tob 7¾s94	40	100	98½	100	+1
Revn Tob 7s89	17	92	91½	91½	+3½
RochT cv4¾94	72	101¾	100	101½	+ ½
Rockint 8.3s96	30	99	97½	99	—1
Rockint 7.3s77	4	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
Rockin cv4¼91	138	70	67	70	+2½
Rohr cv 5½s86	6	74½	74½	74½	
RyderS 11¾s90	70	118	116	118	+3¼
RyderS 8¼s92	5	98	98	98	—1
Safeco 7s78	18	94½	94½	94½	+1¼
StJosLP 9¼s76	5	103	103	103	+1¾
SLSF 5s2006f	40	53½	52⅞	52⅞	— ¼
StReg cv4¾s97	364	104½	103¼	104¼	+ ½
Sanders cv5s92	64	57½	56¾	57⅜	+1⅞
SaFeIn cv6¼s98	228	88	84	88	+4
SaFePip 8¾s80	6	102½	102½	102½	+1½
Schlitz 7.20s96	10	92½	92	92	
SCM Cp 9¼s90	112	103½	103	103⅜	— ⅜
SCM Cp 7¾s88	1	82	82	82	—6
SCM cv 5½s88	112	69½	67½	69	+1⅞
ScottP 8¾s2000	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ½
SbdCstL 8.35s	24	99	98	98	— ⅜
Seagrm 7½s78	24	98	95½	97⅝	— ¼
Sears R 8¾s95	38	108⅛	108½	108½	+1½
Sears R 8½s76	259	101⅝	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
Sears R 6¾s93	26	88	86	87	—2
Sears R 4¾s83	176	82¼	80⅞	81⅞	+1½
SearsR Ac 3s82	17	82	80	80	—2¼
SearsAc 4¾s77	15	89⅝	89½	89½	
SeatrnL cv6s94	480	35	30	32	
ShellO 8½s2000	9	105¾	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
ShellO 7¼s2002	65	95⅝	95⅛	95⅞	
ShellOil 5.30s92	20	78	78	78	— ⅜
Shell Oil 4¾s86	20	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅜
Shell PL 7¾s99	8	96	95	96	
SherW cv6¼s95	22	95½	95⅜	95⅜	+4⅞
Sher W 5.45s92	8	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Signal 8.85s94	72	102	100⅛	102	
Singlr cv6¾s86	14	145⅜	140	145⅞	+8¼
Singer 8¼s75	20	101½	100⅜	101¼	+ ¼
Skil Cp cv5s92	107	69⅛	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Smith AO 10⅛	75	109½	109	109	—3
Socony 4¼s93	11	68	68	68	+1½
Sol B cv4½s92	50	71⅛	68	71⅛	+4½
SoCenBl 8¼s04	70	103	102½	102½	+1
SoCenBl 8¼s13	271	104¼	102	104¼	+2¼
SoCenBl 7¾s07	33	95	93	95	+1⅜
SoCenBl 7¾s12	20	92	92	92	— ¼
SoCenBel 6¾s	1	95	95	95	+2⅝
SoeeBk cv4¾97	12	95½	95½	95½	+1
SoBell TT 9.05s	61	109¼	107½	108	
SoBellT 7¾s13	154	97⅛	95⅛	97	+2
SoBellTel 7.60s	35	97	95⅝	97	
SoBell 7¾s2010	381	94½	94	94	
SoBellTel 7s78	30	97⅛	96½	97	+ ⅜
SoBellT 4¾s79	54	95	94	95	
SoBell TT 3s79	12	77¼	77½	77½	
So BellT 2¾s85	40	60	60	60	
SoCalE cv3¾s80	63	75	73⅞	74¼	+1
SoCalGas 8.85s	5	105	105	105	—1½
SoCntGs 9¼s95	16	110¼	110	110	
SoNGas 9¼s76	58	105	102¼	102¼	— ⅜
SoNGas 6⅞s79	10	93	93	93	
SoNEnaT 8½s	146	105½	100⅝	101	+1¾
SoPac 4½s81	22	76	75⅛	75⅝	+ ½
S PacOr 4½s77	44	88	87¼	87¼	
SouthRy 5s94	7	69	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
SoRyMem 5s96	5	60½	60	60	+1½
Sw BelTel 8¼s	183	107	105½	107	+1½
SwBellT 7¾s	24	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ¾
SwBellT 7s76	17	98	98	98	+ ¼
wBellT 6⅞s	45	91½	88½	91½	+2⅝
SwBellT 6⅜s79	48	95¼	93¼	95¼	—1⅛
SwBellT 2¾s85	6	61	60	61	+1½
Spiegel 5¼s83	35	75	72½	74	+1½
prag cv4¼92	900	64	57½	61½	+3½
tBrand 6¾s93	10	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	
tdOlCal 7s96	55	94⅛	92½	94⅛	+2⅝
t O Cal 5¾s92	10	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—3⅛
t O Cal 4⅝s83	49	79	76½	78⅛	+1⅜
td OilInd 6s91	47	86	83	86	+2
td OilInd 6s98	5	83	83	83	+ ⅞
tOilInd cv5s96	339	127	122¼	125	+3⅜
td O Ill 4½s83	17	77⅛	77	77¼	+ ⅛
tdO NJ 2¾s74	15	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅛
tOOh 8½s2000	49	105½	105	105½	+2⅛
tOilOh 7.60s99	5	95	95	95	—3
t OilOh 4½s82	10	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅜
td Packg 6s92	32	58	55	58	
tPkg cv5¼s90	64	53	51	53	+1
tPrud cv6¼90	1 6	77½	76	77½	+1
tauff cv4½s91	30	87	87	87	
teven cv4s90	83	65	62½	64	+1¾
torer cv4½s86	76	72	65	72	+7¼
uavh cv5s97	37	40⅞	39⅝	40	+ ⅞
unOil 8½s2000	141	105	103½	104⅝	+1⅛
un Oil 7⅝s76	10	99¾	99⅝	99¾	
un Oil 4⅝s90	10	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅞
undst cv5s93	10	64	63	64	+4
unsM cv6¼s89	171	91⅛	88	9	
upOil 3¾s81	10	78	78	78	—1
urvyF cv5s84	43	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
utroMig 6¾92	28	77	76¼	77	
wiftCo 7⅝s78	28	96½	95⅛	95⅛	+1⅛
ybron 7½s94	20	94	93	93	—4½
ybron cv4¼s87	2	80	77	80	+5¾
Talcott 9¾s76	115	100⅜	100	100	
Talcott 5s79	2	80	80	80	
TalcotN cv6s94	19	66⅛	66½	65½	—1
Tandy 6¼s78	1	88	88	88	—2¼
Tappn cv5¼94	42	63½	62½	63½	+1
Teledyne 7s99	47	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	— ½
Teledy cv3¼s92	108	51½	50	51	— ¾
Telex Cp 9s96	1627	67	58½	60	+8½
Tennec 10¼s78	61	107	105¾	106	+ ½
Tenneco 8⅜s75	73	100¼	99	100¼	+ ¾
Tenneco 8¼s91	11	101	99½	101	+2
Tenneco 7s93	45	86½	84	84	—1
Tennco cv6¼s92	29	91½	88	91¼	+2¾
Tenneco 6s79	20	86⅝	85½	86⅝	+1¾
TennV Au 9¼s	84	112½	111	111¾	+ ¾
TennV Au 8¼s	99	104	103	103⅞	+ ⅞
TennV Au 8s74	164	101	99½	100	
TVA 7¾s98C	527	101½	98⅛	101½	+2⅜
TVA 7.40s97D	98	96	95	96⅛	+1½
TVA 7.35s97B	151	97⅛	95¼	97⅛	+2⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
TVA 7.35s97C	401	96¼	93⅛	96	+2
TVA 7.35s97Cr	14	96	96	96	
TVA 7.35s98A	34	95½	94	95½	— ⅜
TVA 7.35s98B	47	97	94⅜	97	+2¼
TennVaAu 7¼s	83	99	97½	99	
TennVaAu 7s97	222	93½	90⅞	92½	+2
Ter AL 4s2019	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
Tesoro cv5¼89	204	99¾	90	99¾	+9¾
Texaco 7¾2001	28	101½	100	101½	+2¼
Texaco 5¾s97	30	81¼	79⅝	81¼	+1¼
TexasCo 3⅝s83	72	73½	72	73¼	+2⅜
TexO&G 7½s92	20	93½	93½	93½	
Tex NO 3⅝s90	10	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛	—1⅝
Tex Pac 5s2000	1	61½	61½	61½	+1¼
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	4	62¼	62¼	62¼	
Texfi cv4¼96	35	50	49	50	
Textron 8.60s75	79	101	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅜
ThompPd 4½s82	5	75½	75⅛	75⅛	—1
TideM cv5¾91	62	107	102	107	+4½
Tide Oil 3½s86	5	72	72	72	
Trane cv4s92	63	76	73	76	+5¾
TWA 11s86	115	109	107⅛	108½	+1
TWA 10s85	112	104½	103	104½	+ ½
TWA 6½s78f	599	85½	81	84¼	+3½
TWA cv5s94	1825	63½	59⅞	63	+3¼
TWA cv4s92	629	50⅛	48	50	+2
TranFin 7⅛s91	21	94⅞	94½	94½	— ⅛
Travler 8.70s95	30	107⅛	105½	107⅛	+1⅛
TriSoMtg 7¾80	5	94	93	94	
TriSoMt cv7s92	59	100	96½	100	+2
TRWInc 8¼s75	63	101	100	101	+ ½
TRWInc 5½s92	10	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
TucsonGs 8½s	7	99½	99⅛	99½	+ ½
TylerCp cv5s93	126	65	63⅛	64½	+1½
UnionBk 7.35s	15	90⅛	88¼	88⅝	—2½
UnCarb 5.30s97	26	77¼	75	77¼	+2⅜
UnCorp cv7s89	10	89⅛	87	87	—1
Un OCal 8¼s76	78	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	+ ⅞
Un OCal 6⅝s98	6	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ½
UPacC cv4¾99	434	122	115	122	+7
Un Pac 8⅝s85	17	106¾	106	106¼	+ ¼
Un Pac 7.20s76	5	96½	96½	96½	+1
Un Tank 5s86	10	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
Unirpy cv5⅛96	77	72¼	70½	72¼	+2¼
UnAirL cv5s91	687	67½	62⅝	67½	+5½
U AirL cv4½92	216	58	53	58	+5½
UAirc cv5⅛s91	188	66	64¼	65	+ ¾
UAirc cv4½s92	128	57	55	56	+1½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	147	89⅛	86	89⅛	+1⅛
Un Brnd 6⅜s88	25	72	70¾	72	+ ¼
U Bran cv5¼94	182	57½	56½	57⅝	+ ⅛
UnGasC 4⅝s78	14	85	86	86	— ⅜
UnGasC 4⅛s78	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+1⅛
UnGas P 10⅝s	15	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+2¼
UnGasP 8¼s89	2	99	99	99	+ ⅜
UnGasP 5⅜s83	8	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ¼
UnGasP 5⅛s77	11	89	87⅛	87⅝	+ ⅜
UnGasP 5⅛s78	4	84⅛	84¼	84¼	+ ⅞
UnGasP 5s78	18	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
UnJerBk 7.95s	10	100	100	100	+2
UnMrch 9½s95	45	105	104	105	
UnMrch cv4s90	130	66	63⅛	66	+2½
U Nuclr cv5s88	16	63	62	63	
US Gyp 4⅞s91	5	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	—1½
US Hm cv5¼96	58	61	58	61	+1
U Leas 9¼s74	7	100	100	100	
US Lease 7.65s	95	95	95	95	+ ½
US Plywd 8s96	33	98	96⅛	98	
US Rlt cv5¾89	6	66½	66	66	+1
US Steel 4⅝s96	181	66	63⅛	65⅝	+2⅞
US Steel 4½s86	57	75½	74	75½	+1
US Steel 4s83	12	74½	74¼	74½	— ¼
Unit Ut 9¼s75	48	102	100⅞	101	+ ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	32	77	76	76¼	+3¼
Univ OP 6⅜s93	6	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅜
UV Ind cv5⅜93	178	72¼	69	71	+1
UV Ind 5⅜s95	14	59	58½	58½	—1
VerYNuc 9⅝98	55	109	107	107	— ½
VaEIP cv3⅝85	20	68	68	68	+1
VaE Pw 2⅜s75	10	91¼	91	91	— ⅜
VirgRy inc6s08	5	73⅛	73¼	73⅛	+ ⅛
Wabash 4¼s91	20	55	54⅝	55	+4¾
Wag El 6⅞s86	5	77	77	77	
Walgrn cv5¼91	30	76	75½	75½	— ½
WalM cv6¼91	8	78½	77½	78½	+1½
Wash G 8⅜s75	55	102½	100	100½	
WeanU cv5½93	56	47	45½	47	+ ¾
[illegible]	24	47	45	47	+2
WellsFar 7⅛97	5	94⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
viWShr 4s2261f	40	10⅝	10	10⅜	+1
viWShr 4s2261r	35	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	
WnArL cv5¼93	291	99	87	99	+11
Wn Elec 8⅜s95	190	105	103	105	+1
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	14	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+1
WU Cp cv5¼97	341	53⅛	52	52½	— ½
WnUnT 8.45s96	35	100	96	100	+4
WnUnTel 6½s89	15	76⅜	76	76⅜	
WnUnTel 5⅜s87	5	73⅛	73	73	— ½
WnUn Tel 5s92	9	65	65	65	+1
WestaCre 8½s	5	101½	101½	101½	
WestaCre 7.20s	97	97	94	97	+2
WestgEl 8⅜s95	129	105¾	103½	105¾	+1¾
WestgEl 5⅜s92	30	80	80	80	+1⅛
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	18	105	104	104	
Weyrhsr 8½s76	66	101	100¼	101	+ ¼
Weyerh 7.65s94	75	98	97	98	—1⅜
WhlgSt cv3⅛s75	41	91	90	90	— ½
Whirl 5⅛s86	5	78	78	78	—4½
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	144	72	69	71	+1½
WhitM cv5¼93	19	61¼	61	61¼	+1¾
Whitkr 10s88	52	83⅝	81½	83¼	+
Whitkr cv4½s88	39	43½	43	43	½
Wickes cv5½s94	141	63	61	62	1½
WillRs cv5¾89	48	76	75	76	
WillRs cv4½92	128	68	66½	68	+2
Wms Cos 11s81	67	107⅛	105½	107	+
Wms Cos 11s81	67	107⅛	105½	107	+ ⅞
Wms cv5.65s91	249	121⅛	117	120¼	+3
WisCen 4½s29f	10	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Wis Tel 7¼s2007	10	90½	89½	90½	— ½
Witco cv4½93	108	66	63	65¼	+2¼
Woolwth 7⅜s96	6	96	96	96	—2
Wornet cv5¼94	28	70	68½	69⅞	+ ⅞
Wyly cv7¼s95	480	43	39	42¼	+3¾
Xerox cv6s95	1109	167	149	161	—6
YngSh 10½2000	255	104	103	103	
Zapata cv4⅞85	287	61⅜	55⅛	61⅜	+ ⅛
Zapat cv5⅜88B	46	62	60	62	+2
Zapat cv4¾88C	587	61	58½	61	+2
Zayre cv5⅞s94	36	64	64⅛	64⅞	+ ⅛
Zurn cv5¾94	55	80	78½	79⅞	+1⅞

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		7⅛	7½	
AmBkrIrsFla .20	71	18½	11	
ABkrLfFla .20b	29	19¼	20¼	+ ½
Am Family Cp	45	7⅞	8⅝	— ¼
AmFidelLfe .88b	40	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
AmFoundLf .10e		2⅞	2⅞	
AmFndrsLf .10b	4	12	12¾	+ ¼
Am Guaranty Fin		4¼	4⅝	
AmHeritagLf .26	17	22¼	23	+ ½
Am Income Life	3	9½	10½	
AmIntlGrp .26	36	84¼	85	
AmIntlRein .15h	21	63	69½	— ½
AmIntGrp pf 2	1	252	257	
AmInvstLfe .15r		2½	3	+ ⅛
AmNatlFinl .35	29	8	8⅝	
AmPioneer Cp	2	4	4⅞	+ ¼
AmReinsur 1.20	16	36¼	36⅛	
Am Reserve .20	47	17	17¾	+ ¼
AmStatesLf .05e		13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
AmUndrwrtr .22	7	14½	15½	
AssocMadis .05r	15	5	5½	
BMA Corp .45e	16	23½	24	+ ¼
BnkrsSecLf .20	14	7½	8½	
BeneficNat Cp	4	5⅛	5⅝	
BenefStdA .40	32	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
BenefStdB .40	16	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
CalifWnSte .48	3	15¼	16¼	
CaroCasual .10e		2⅝	3⅛	
CentennlCp .20e	39	42¼	44	
ChaseNat Life	5	10	11	— ½
ChesapkeLf A		5½	6¼	
ChesapkeLf B	2	5¼	6	
Chubb Corp 1.12	249	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅛
CoastalSis Cp	5	5⅛	5⅝	
College Univ	10	14¾	15⅝	
ColonLfeAc .20	14	28	29⅛	+ ½
Columbia Natl	2	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
Combine Ins .40a	623	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅝
ComGenIns .72	138	56⅛	56⅞	— ⅛
Cont Am Life .84		14½	15½	
CottonState Life	4	7½	7⅝	
CriterionIns .24b	24	59	61	+1½
CriterionIns wt	2	16⅛	17¼	+ ¾
Crum&Frst 1.40a	476	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
CrumFor pf2.40		85	89	+1
Durham Life .80	216	26¾	27¼	
ERC Corp .52	42	45	46½	
EldoradoGen .5	7	4½	5¼	
EmpFirMer .10e	18	6⅞	7¼	— ⅜
Empire Gen	20	3	3⅝	
EmployrCas .80a	225	28½	30½	
EquitLfeIowa .30	60	18½	19¼	— ¼
EquitLfWash .36	213	20⅜	21⅜	
Excelsior NY .54	210	17⅛	14⅞	
FMIC Corp	102	17¼	18¼	+ ½
Family Life	199	10⅛	10⅝	+1⅛
FarmNewWL .12	18	59½	61½	
Farmers Grp .76	163	54	55	+ ¼
FidelCpVa .20	57	5½	5¾	
FidelUnLfe .40e	31	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
FinlSecGrp .28e	29	7	7½	— ¼
FstAmFin .28	14	14	14¼	— ¼
FstColonyLfe .24	53	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
FstExecutive Cp	110	9⅞	10½	—1½
First United Inc		3		
FoundatnFinl Cp	20	1⅞	2⅛	
Founders Finl	40	2½	2¾	— ⅛
Franklin Lfe .60	194	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
GL Enterprises	13	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	37	204	208	—1
GeoWashCp .12	3	9½	10⅛	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	41	16¾	17¼	+ ½
GovtEmpIns .80	113	40	40½	— ⅛
GovtEmplyin wt	17	23½	24¼	+ ½
GovtEmpLfe .24	8	67¼	68½	+ ⅞
GtCornwlth Lf	8	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
GtEastn Mgmt		1⅞	1⅝	
Gt Equity Finl	16	14¼	15¼	+ ½
Gt Southn Cp .40		15⅛	16¼	
Guaranty Nat		4¾	5½	
Hamilton Intl	2	1⅞	2⅛	
HamiltnNat .10a		3	3½	
HanoverIns .50	15	12¾	13¼	
HartfSmBlr 1.56	1	37¼	38¼	
HomeBenef .84	19	32¾	33¼	— ¼
HomeSecurLf .56		16¼	18	
HoraceMan .07e	10	9⅞	10⅜	
IndepLiby Lfe		4¾	5⅛	
IndepLfeAcc .88	81	24¼	25	— ½
IndianaGrp .34	7	16⅞	17⅜	
Interpntl Finl	2	2¼	3¼	
Interfincl .30	21	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Intl Holding	18	4	4½	
InterstateCp .20	564	10¾	11¼	— ⅛
InvHeritKy .07e		6⅛	6⅝	
Inv Ins Co Am		2½	3	— ¼
JeffrsnNatLf .20	16	25½	26½	— ½
KansCityLfe 2	1	60	61	+ ¼
Kemperco Cp .80	79	24¾	25¼	+ ½
KyCntLfe .18	66	5⅞	6⅛	
LamarLfe Cp	1	15	16½	
LibertyNat Lfe	185	34⅞	35⅛	
Life am bost s		1⅛	2⅛	
LifeInsGa .46	6	18¾	19½	
Lifeinv Inc	67	16½	17⅛	—1
Lifesurance Cp	2	2¼	2⅝	
LincIncLf .40a		7½	8¼	+ ¼
La Sou Life	6	5⅞	6	
LoyalAm LfeIns	216	7	7½	
Manch LfeCas	27	3⅞	4⅜	
Manhatt Life .32e	3	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
MassGen Lfe	3	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
McMillenCp .08e		14	15½	
Mercury Gen .30	13	13¼	14½	
MidwNat Ohio		9	9⅜	
MidwstUnLf .49r		13⅛	13⅝	
Modrn Am Life		4	4½	
ModrnSecL .10e	2	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
MonarchCap .65e	208	13	13¼	— ¼
Monumntl Corp	507	22¾	23¼	— ¼
MotClAmIns .14	13	8½	9	— ¼
Mut SavLfe .30e	5	8½	8⅞	
NN Corp 1	29	27½	28½	
NatLife Fla	16	2⅞	3⅛	
NatOldLine .20	151	5⅞	6	
NatResLf .34	250	9½	10⅛	
NatSecurIns s	8	4¾	5¼	
NatWestn Lf	4	4¼	4½	— ⅛
NationwidA .20e	105	13⅛	13⅞	— ¼
NationwideLf .55	22	25½	26½	
North Cent	4	5	5½	+ ½
NoreastnIns .72	4	20½	22	— ¼
NorNatLfe .12e	1	2¼	2⅝	
NrwstNatLfe .33	66	18⅝	19⅛	
Occidental Lfe	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.04	137	42⅞	43⅜	
OldRepInt .70	5	23¼	24	
PacStd Life	6	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
PeerlessIns .50	250	10½	10⅞	
Penn Life	1025	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Penn Life wt		¼	⅜	
PeoplesProt B	23	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
PhilaLife .44b	278	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼
PiedmtMan .14	8	7½	8¼	
PreferdRisk .12e	6	19	19¾	
Pres Life		4⅞	4⅞	
ProtectiveLfe .44	3	14⅛	14⅝	
ProvidLfeND .24		10	10½	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	12	76½	75½	+1½
Reliable Life .66	265	16½	17¼	— ¼
Safeco .90	138	45	45½	+1¼
StPaulCos .72	312	41	41⅜	+2¼
SecurAmLfe .05e	14	5¼	5⅝	
SecurConn Lfe	25	16⅛	16⅝	
SecLfe&Acc .32	12	9¼	9¾	
Secur Life Ga		19	20½	
So Caro Ins .36	13	17½	18¼	+ ¼
SouthldFin .50	33	47	47½	+ ½
Sowstrn Lfe .80	24	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
SovereignCp .05h	7	9	9½	
StdLifeIns .20b	21	7	7½	+ ⅛
StdSec Life	21	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Statesm Gr .15r	5	4⅛	4⅝	
SuretyFinl .05e	5	3⅞	4¼	— ⅛
ThomJeffLf .10e	13	4½	5¼	
Time Hold .05e	12	22	23	
TitleIns Minn .42	230	12½	14	
Transport Life	92	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
Unac Intl	3	7¼	8	
Unicoa		19	20	
Unicom Ins Grp	16	3¾	4½	— ¼
UnitAmer Life		3⅛	3½	
UnitBenlfLfe 7		180	200	
UnitFireCas .56e	9	22	23	
UnitFireIns .40e		8½	9¼	+ ¼
UnitFoundrs Lf	3	1⅛	1¼	
UnitLibtyLf .38e	2	5⅞	6¼	
UnitSav Life	1	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
UnitSvcsLfe .28e	94	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅛
Variable Annut	175	15	15½	+ ⅛
Vico Corp	7	4⅞	5⅜	
WashngtnNat .60	11	16¼	17	
WashNat pf2.50		32	33½	
WestnCasSur .56	6	23⅛	23⅝	
WestnStaLf .17b	3	7¼	7¾	
Windsor Life		4⅞	5½	
WiscNatLfe .20e		18	19½	
World Svc Life	136	17¼	18¼	
Zenith Nat Ins	14	6	6½	— ⅛
Zenith United	8		3¾	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 5¾-83	101	102
Australia 8-88	100½	101¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	91½	92½
Canada 7-80	86	90
Centrex 5⅞-85	103	104
CCA 6¾-78	99½	100½
CCA 6⅝-80	95½	96½
CCA 7-84	96	97
CCA 8-86	99¼	100¼
CECA 5¾-85	91¼	92¼
CFE 6½-86	93	94
CFE 7¼-78	99¼	100¼
CFE 8½-79	102	103
Communautes Urb. 5-86	98½	99½
Credit Nat. 5-88	100¼	101¼
CUF 7-78	99½	100½
CUF 6¾-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	100	101
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-88	99	100
Escom 7-78	97½	98½
Escom 8½-88	99	100
Escom 9¼-80	107	108
Fomento 5½-78	93	94
Greater 5⅞-84	91½	92½
Imatran 8-79	94½	95½
Manitoba 7-88	96½	97½
Manitoba 8⅜-82	106	107
Nancy 8-86	100½	101½
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-88	98½	99½
North Scot. 8-84	100½	101½
Redernas 8-80	94	96
Reed 5¾-82	94½	95½
Sacor 8 6¾-78	89	100
Sacor 4 6½-77	89	100
S.D.R. 8-86	100½	101½
SNCF 7⅜-88	98½	100½
Watney 7-84	96½	97½
Bass 7-81	90¼	91¼
Ontario Hydro 6½-87		84½
Ontario Hydro 7¼-88		95.50
Quebec 6½-87		85¼
Quebec Hydro 6½-87		85.83
Saab 7¼-89		96¾
Tenneco 7¼-88		97.10
Worldbank 6½-83		90
Worldbank 6¾-87		89¼

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	92
Copenhagen 6½-87	82¼
Courtaulds 6¼-87	87
Courtaulds 7⅜-87	89¼
Daimler 8-83	102¾
Elec. Council 7¾-88	94½
ESCOM 6½-87	84
Eurofima 6½-87	86
KIB 7¾-83	98.85
Finland 7-82	96¼
Hammersley 6½-87	—
IAD 6¾-87	88¼
ICI 6½-87	88¼
KHD 6¾-87	88⅝
KLM 6½-85	102½
New Zealand 7-87	91.85

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 6-86	96	97
Brazil 8-84	94½	95½
CECA 8-85	102¼	103¼
E N E L 7⅛-88	95½	96½
Eurofima 7⅛-81	101¼	102¼

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	92½	93½
EIB 7-88	97½	98½
Burmah 7-86	90	91
Cons. Eur. 7-87	93½	93½
Denmark 6¾-87	87	88
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	85½	86½
Finland 7-87	88¼	89¼
ISE 6½-87	84½	85½
Oslo 6¾-87	86½	87½
Reed 6¾-87	86	87
Slater 7¼-87	89	90

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-78	94	95
BASF 7½-87	91	92
Caisse N. Tele. 7¾-84	92	93
EIB 7¾-81	96¾	97¾
Gervais Danone 6-87	92½	94½
New Zealand 7¼-87	88	89
Oslo 7¼-87	68	69
Petrol BP 7-80	94½	95½
Quebec 7½-87	90	91
Renault 7¼-87	88½	89½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	95¾	96¾
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	98½	99½
World Bank 7¼-87	87½	88½

Guilders

ABN 8-79	92½	93½
Amro 7¼-80	99½	100½
BP 8-79	92½	93½
Euro 8½-79	89½	90½
EIB 8-82	89⅛	90¼
Gevert 6½-79	95	96
KLM 6-79	91	92
Mees 5¾-79	91¼	92¼
Michelin 6½-79	95¼	96¼
Philips 6-79	93	94
South Africa 5½-78	96	97
Thyssen 7⅛-78	99	100

N.A. Not Available



Associated Press.

Georgia Tech quarterback Jim Stevens moves through Southern California line for seven yards and a first down during the first period of their match in Atlanta.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

joint float has been grief from the French.

The French have not been willing to compromise on the common agricultural policy, they have been leading the fight against Bonn's special trade relations with East Germany, they have accused the Brandt government, which favors close relations with the United States, of not being sufficiently pro-European and have been dragging their feet on the German goal of European political union.

On the other hand, to drop out of the joint float would sit badly with Germany's partners and would no doubt create a political crisis within the EEC. Dropping out would mean the mark's value would rise on the foreign exchange markets, but the value would be much more adjustable and more likely to fall as business conditions change than would be the case if there were another official revaluation.

Pressure on the foreign exchange markets eased on Friday and is expected to remain light while treasury secretaries and finance ministers attend the annual International Monetary Fund meeting in Nairobi.

But the August trade figures for Germany, which will probably be announced on Wednesday or Thursday and which are forecast to show a heavy 2-billion-DM surplus, are expected to rekindle the speculation in favor of the mark.

Last week's speculation, curiously, did little to stop the deterioration in the price of DM-denominated Eurobonds. Prices continued to decline, pushing yields up to almost 9.3 percent from 8.18 percent on Monday.

But the new-issue market in DM is coming alive with Brazil's Brascan International set to offer 100 million DM, expected to carry a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and an issue price of 98 1/2. Also in the market is a 50-million-DM loan for Eurofima, carrying an 8 percent coupon and an offering price of 99 1/2.

National Westminster Bank's 100-million-DM offering was priced last week at par with a coupon of 8 percent.

The outlook for Iceland's 70-million-French-franc loan, carrying an 8 3/4 percent coupon, is uncertain. The offering period may be extended or, if the currency markets remain unsettled, the issue may be withdrawn.

Coming up next week will be the first issue for a U.S. borrower in Units Account. A triple-A oil firm is expected to be offering 40 million UAs (about $50 million) at 8 percent.

The UA, the first of the currency composites offered on the international bond market, is also the most stable as all nine reference currencies must change before the value of the UA is altered.

While such stability is obviously desirable to the borrower, it has not won wide support among international investors, who would prefer to invest in currencies which are likely to appreciate, producing windfall profits.

In attempt to balance the safety wanted by the borrower plus the currency play desired by investors, bankers have created a new currency cocktail—the Eurco—combining in varying proportions the nine EEC currencies. The 30-million-Eurco loan for the European Investment Bank was priced this week at 99 1/2 after the coupon was cut to 8 3/8 from the anticipated 8 1/2 percent.

The heavy oversubscription for the EIB bonds—mostly due to Italy's exceptional relaxation of its controls on capital outflows to allow investors to subscribe—led to the coupon cut. Many bankers criticized the EIB for "penny pinching" as the savings to it were minimal. However, the bank apparently prides itself on that reputation.

What remains to be seen is what kind of future the UA has against the Eurco, whose value changes as its component currencies move.

The only issue on offer in the dollar sector is the $30 million for Airlease. The 15-year bond, guaranteed by London's four big clearing banks, is expected to carry a coupon of 8 3/4 percent.

Priced at par last week was Hongkong Land's $50 million of 7 3/4 percent debentures. Warrants attached to each $1,000 bond allow the bearer to subscribe $1,254 for shares in Hongkong Land at 11.60 Hong Kong dollars. This represents a premium of 9.43 percent over the 10.60 price of the shares at the time the deal was closed. But this premium was sharply reduced by the end of the week, when the shares closed in Hong Kong at 11 dollars.

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, average yields in dollar Eurobonds were:

International Institutions (7-15 years)
Sept. 19: 9.25% Sept. 12: 9.21%

Industrials (7-15 years)
Sept. 19: 9.07% Sept. 12: 9.06%

Industrials (3-7-years)
Sept. 19: 8.67% Sept. 12: 8.61%

Market Turnover

	Sept. 21	Sept. 14
Cedel	$103.6 mil.	$107.1 mil.
Euroclear	$114.2 mil.	$139.8 mil.

Foreign Bonds

Antioq 3s78	10	80	80	80	—5
Austral 5½s79	3	95	95	95	
Austral 5¼s80	5	86	86	86	—6
Chile 3s93f	27	58½	50¼	58½	+1½
Cuba 4½s77f	29	15	14	14½	— ¾
Denmk 5¼s77	7	92½	92⅛	92½	+ ¾
Europ C 5½s75	10	94	94	94	+ ½
Europ In5¼s75	2	93	93	93	
German In5s30	1	74	74	74	
Ital C Con 3s77	2	98	98	98	
ItalPUt 3s77	1	98	98	98	
Japan Dv 6s77	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Jap Dev fn6s77	2	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Mexico 8½s87	2	97	97	97	+1
Mexico 8½s97	22	90	88½	89⅛	+ ⅜
Mexico 7s82	2	87½	87⅛	87⅛	—2⅞
Mexico 6½s79	3	90	90	90	
Mexico 6½s80	8	89	88½	88⅜	— ½
Philipp 6½s80	80	90	89	90	+1
Pol as4½s68f	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
PolAs 4½s 58xf	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅞

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 22, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FedNatMtg	1,974,800	22⅛	19⅞	21⅞	+1⅞
TelexCorp	1,789,100	9	6⅛	6⅞	+2⅛
IntTelTel	1,282,100	36½	32⅛	36	+4
IBM	787,100	285⅛	262¾	280	—38
PanAm	721,200	6⅞	5⅜	6	— ½
RCA	701,100	25⅞	23⅞	25¼	+ ⅞
RamadaInn	689,500	11½	9	11⅞	+2
AmTel&Tel	661,100	51¾	47½	51⅜	+3½
GenElec	653,400	63⅜	58⅞	62⅞	+5½
BoiseCascd	600,300	15½	13¼	15¼	+1⅜
AlcanAlu	584,500	36	32⅞	35⅞	+3⅜
ContData	582,700	43	36⅛	41¾	+4½
XeroxCp	561,500	151⅞	135	147¼	—3⅞
Kennecott	535,100	35⅜	33	35⅛	+2
SperryRnd	517,400	53⅞	48¾	53⅛	+1¾
AmAirlin	508,800	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+1⅛
GulfOil	505,200	23⅝	22⅛	23¼	+1⅛
TandyCorp	500,100	25⅞	21¼	25⅛	+4¼
PennzoilCo	496,600	24½	20¾	23⅞	+3
TexacoInc	484,300	32⅞	29⅞	32¼	+2¼

Issues traded in: 1,980.
Advances: 1,547; declines: 292; unchanged: 153.
New highs: 143; lows: 58.

Volume

Last week	105,783,060 shares
Week ago	59,403,780 shares
Year ago	58,758,480 shares
1973	3,743,734,099 shares
1972	3,000,748,417 shares
1971	2,913,428,335 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Sept. 22, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TWA wt	547,100	5⅞	3⅞	5½	+2⅛
Coll Intl	476,500	4¼	3	4¼	+ ¼
TelexCp wt	387,500	5¼	3⅝	5⅜	+1⅞
Syntex	284,300	104	97⅞	103¼	+2¼
Marindug B	253,500	6⅞	4¾	5⅛	— ⅛
McCullOil	207,600	5⅞	4⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
Calcomp	197,000	13⅞	10⅞	13⅞	+2⅞
AmerHess wt	193,600	9⅝	6	8⅝	+2⅞
HoustOil&M	190,200	60⅛	55½	56⅞	— ⅞
Bowmarins	185,500	40½	36¼	37½	—1½

Volume: 16,898,275 shares.
Year to date: 525,240,446 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,236.
Advances: 764; declines: 347; unchanged: 225.
New highs: 37; new lows: 87.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	46⅛	47⅛
Bayatata Corporation	30	30½
Cleveland Trust	83½	85¼
Detroit Bank Corporation	42⅛	43¼
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	39½	40¼
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23½	24¼
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	27	28
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	24⅞	25½
Girard Corporation	46½	47½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	53⅞	54¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	31½	32½
Lincoln First Banks	24¼	24¾
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43	43¾
Nat. City Corporation	26¼	27
New England Merch. Boston	20⅛	20¾
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	33½	34¼
Pitts Nat. Corporation	34½	35
Prov. Nat. Corporation	34½	35¼
Secur Pac. Corporation	26¼	26¾
Shawmut Ass. Boston	41	41¾
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	39⅛	40¼
U.S. Trust New York	49¼	50¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	37	37½
Virginia Nat. Bank	36⅝	37⅛

Over-Counter

(Continued From Page 9)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Buffelsfn G .29e	263	22½	20¼	22⅛	+1⅞
DeBeersMin .22e	116	7⅝	7½	7½	
Flat Spa .20e	1	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Free St GM 2.52e	606	22¼	20⅛	21⅞	+2
FujiPhotF .29r	182	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
GCL Graphic un		2	2	2	
HitachiLtd 1.44e	37	71¼	66½	66½	—5½
Honda Mot .63e	139	54¼	50	53⅛	+1¼
IDB bkhld pf.50e	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
KansaiElP 1.45e	15	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
KirinBrew .20e	47	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Kloof Gold .52e	629	13⅝	12¾	13	+ ⅛
NissanMotor .30r	13	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
OverseasInns SA	64	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
PalaboraMn .97e	36	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ½
Philips Gloelpn	4149	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
Pres B GM 1.85e	234	22⅞	20⅝	22⅝	+2⅜
PresSteynG .51e	357	21¾	20⅝	21	
RankOrgan .04h	5712	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
StHelenaL 1.08e	132	24	23	23⅞	+1
Telef daMex .78e	77	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
TokioMarF .50b	82	99	94	95	—4½
TokyoShibEl .70e	39	27⅞	27½	27½	—2⅝
ToyotaMot .22r	30	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	— ½
UnionCpLtd .14e	35	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
VaalReefEx .93e	796	26⅝	24¼	25⅞	+2
WelkomGM .37e	834	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
WestDriefG 2.45e	192	39½	36⅞	38	+1⅞
WnDeepLv 1.05e	358	16⅝	15⅜	15⅞	+
Wn Holding 3.94e	158	38¼	34⅛	38	+3⅞
ZambianAm .57e	70	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Sept. 27	9.11	8.41	8.53
Oct. 4	9.41	7.94	8.07
Oct. 11	8.44	8.06	8.20
Oct. 18	8.45	8.03	8.18
Oct. 23	8.45	8.05	8.21
Oct. 25	8.45	8.09	8.26
Nov. 1	8.20	7.90	8.08
Nov. 8	8.20	7.80	7.88
Nov. 15	8.20	7.80	8.00
Nov. 20	8.20	7.88	8.09
Nov. 23	8.20	7.86	8.09
Nov. 29	8.20	7.80	8.02
Dec. 6	8.06	7.78	8.01
Dec. 13	8.06	7.78	8.03
Dec. 18	8.05	7.79	8.04
Dec. 27	8.11	8.03	8.31
Jan. 3, 1974	8.30	8.02	8.36
Jan. 10	8.30	8.02	8.33
Jan. 15	8.25	8.01	8.33
Jan. 17	8.25	8.01	8.33
Jan. 24	8.27	8.03	8.37
Jan. 31	8.30	8.04	8.39
Feb. 7	8.30	8.05	8.42
Feb. 12	8.31	8.05	8.43
Feb. 14	8.31	8.05	8.43
Feb. 21	8.31	8.05	8.44
Feb. 28	8.27	8.05	8.46
Mar. 7	8.21	8.02	8.44
Mar. 12	8.22	7.96	8.37
Mar. 14	8.27	8.00	8.43
Mar. 21	8.16	8.00	8.44
Apr. 9	8.33	8.12	8.59
May 7	8.18	8.02	8.39
June 4	8.16	7.91	8.39
July 2	8.12	7.88	8.39
Aug. 27	8.09	7.89	8.47
W.I. Sept. 24	7.90	7.76	8.38
Bond '93-87, 4⅛s	77.24	78.24	6.15
Bond '93-88, 4s	76.10	77.10	5.99

Market Averages

Week Ended Sept. 22, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	934.36	882.36	927.90	+41.54
20 Transp.	174.09	160.79	172.47	+ 9.80
15 Utils.	101.23	97.87	100.65	+ 2.20
65 Comb.	285.38	269.21	283.31	+12.46
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	108.03	103.41	107.20	+ 2.76

5 Surviving Sextuplets Are Gaining Strength

DENVER, Sept. 23 (AP).—After nearly a week of struggling for life, the five surviving sextuplets born here Sept. 16 are becoming stronger by the hour, doctors say.

The doctors said yesterday that two of the tiny babies, Jeffrey and John, were in good condition and the three others, Catherine, Nathan and Steven, were satisfactory. Dr. James Strain said he is encouraged by the steadily improving health of the five.

SPORTS

Penn State Rolls Over Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23 (NYT).—A look at Penn State's remaining schedule and a 60-minute view of the efficient manner by which it produced a 39-0 victory over Navy yesterday made it difficult to imagine the Nittany Lions losing a football game this season.

Rarely has one of Coach Joe Paterno's powerful Eastern championship teams been so strong, offensively and defensively, this early in the season. And his teams usually improve along the way.

Penn State was smooth and strong in beating Stanford, 20-6, in the opener a week ago. It was even better yesterday.

Tom Schuman, in only his second start at quarterback, directed the team well from tight and wide formations, calling on the largest number of good running backs Paterno has ever had the pleasure of fielding.

John Cappelletti, the tailback, was the prime runner and scored one of Penn State's five touchdowns. He had 103 yards.

Tennessee 37, Army 18

At West Point, N.Y., an outclassed Army team played bravely against 10th-ranked Tennessee, but the cadets couldn't play well enough to stifle slippery Condredge Holloway and the Vols marched away with a 37-18 victory.

Holloway, who three years ago turned down an $85,000 baseball offer from the Montreal Expos, threw a 29-yard pass to Stanley Morgan in the fourth quarter. More significantly, he set up two touchdowns earlier in the game, one on a 52-yard pass and the other on a 48-yard run.

Nebraska 31, N.C. State 14

At Lincoln, Neb., Stan Fritts, a North Carolina State fullback, hit Nebraska with a pair of touchdown runs and it took a three-touchdown, fourth-quarter rally by the second-ranked Cornhuskers to defeat the Wolfpack, 31-14, in an intersectional football struggle.

Trailing 14-10, going into the final period, David Humm guided Nebraska on a 57-yard touchdown drive by going over on a 1-yard sneak.

Tony Davis, a star of Nebraska's opening 40-13 conquest of UCLA, added another touchdown less than four minutes later, and Brent Longwell scored the final touchdown on an 8-yard pass from Humm.

USC 23, Ga. Tech 6

At Atlanta, Southern California's slippery Lynn Swann scored two first-half touchdowns in leading the top-ranked Trojans to a 23-6 triumph over inspired Georgia Tech and ran their unbeaten college football streak to 19 games.

It was also the Trojans' 14th consecutive victory and their second straight of the 1973 season.

The tough Tech defense, led by Witt Wisman, a linebacker, held highly touted Trojan running back Anthony Davis to a mere 24 yards in 12 carries in the opening half.

Davis, considered a top Heisman Trophy candidate, got loose in the second half, however, and finished with 71 yards on 24 carries.

Maryland 23, N. Carolina 3

At Chapel Hill, N.C., Al Neville, Maryland quarterback, passed for two touchdowns and set up a third one with a long pass, leading the Terrapins to a 23-3 upset victory over North Carolina.

It was North Carolina's first loss to an Atlantic Coast Conference team in 16 games. An impressive Maryland defense shut off North Carolina's ground game and opportunistically picked off passes when Rick Vidnovic, Tar Heel quarterback, was forced to throw.

Rutgers 31, Lehigh 15

At Bethlehem, Pa., Jim Jennings ran for 116 yards and scored three touchdowns on 36 carries in leading Rutgers to a 31-15 victory over Lehigh in the Scarlet's football opener.

It was Lehigh's first loss following triumphs over Hofstra and Connecticut.

Jennings has made 100 or more yards in 11 of 14 games he has started since late in his sophomore year.

Baylor 20, Pittsburgh 14

At Pittsburgh, Baylor unleashed a devastating ground attack, bolstered by Gary Lacy's 167 yards rushing on 39 carries, and survived a fourth-period Pittsburgh rally to defeat the Panthers, 20 to 14.

Lacy, a tailback, scored two short-yardage touchdowns after a pair of 90-yard drives and Pat McNeil, a fullback, ran six yards for another as the Bears ruined Pitt's home opener under its new coach, Johnny Majors.

Michigan 47, Stanford 10

At Ann Arbor, Mich., fifth-ranked Michigan scored the first five times it had the ball and Mike Lantry kicked two record-setting field goals as the Wolverines crushed Stanford, 47-10, in a nonconference football game.

Lantry, an ex-paratrooper and a junior from Oxford, Mich., booted field goals of 50 and 51 yards in the second quarter—both surpassing the previous Michigan record of 42 yards set in 1970 by Dana Coin against Arizona.

Miami 20, Texas 15

At Miami, the University of Miami scored a stunning 20-15 upset over Texas. Woody Thompson, the Miami fullback, scored three touchdowns.

The Longhorns, 14-point favorites, moved at will against Miami but suffered six disastrous fumbles.

Houston 27, S. C. 19

At Houston, the passing of D.C. Nobles and the running of Leonard Parker carried 16th-ranked Houston to a 27-19 victory over South Carolina in the Astrodome.

Parker, a 215-pound senior fullback, scored one touchdown and ground out huge hunks of yardage through the South Carolina line throughout the game. Nobles also scored one touchdown and ran the Cougars' triple option attack to near perfection.

Notre Dame 44, Northwestern 0

At South Bend, Ind., junior quarterback Tom Clements scored a pair of touchdowns and passed for a third to lead a devastating Notre Dame attack as the Irish smashed visiting Northwestern, 44-0.

The eighth-ranked Irish romped to a 37-0 halftime lead in their opening game of the season. The outcome was never in doubt after freshman defensive end Ross Browner blocked a Northwestern punt at the Wildcat 21-yard line and the ball sailed out of the back of the end zone for a safety.

Notre Dame then took the Northwestern kickoff and powered 56 yards in seven plays for its first touchdown with halfback Art Best going the final two yards.

Air Force 24, Oregon 17

At Air Force Academy, Colo., Air Force converted an Oregon fumble into a touchdown in the fourth quarter, with Rich Haynie hitting Bob Farr on a 6-yard pass for the score, as the Falcons pulled out a 24-17 victory.

Before the Falcons' clinching score, Oregon had struck for two touchdowns in the first 26 seconds of the final period to tie the score at 17-17.

Arizona 26, Indiana 10

At Tucson, Ariz., Bruce Hill's pinpoint passing to flanker Theopolis Bell and Charlie Gorham's four field goals led the University of Arizona to a 26-10 victory over Indiana.

Although Hill and Bell, both sophomores, did not team up for a score, their efforts led to two one-yard touchdown runs by Hill and to two of Gorham's field goals.

UCLA 55, Iowa 18

At Los Angeles, James McAlister and Kermit Johnson crashed out of the UCLA wishbone formation, averaging six yards a carry, and the 18th-ranked Bruins steamrolled Iowa, 55-18, in an intersectional football game.

The Bruins capitalized on Hawkeye turnovers for most of a 21-point second-quarter explosion, wiping out a 10-3 deficit after one period and squaring their record at 1-1.

Temple 47, Akron 33

At Philadelphia, Tom Sloan rushed for 198 yards and quarterback Steve Joachim ran for three touchdowns and passed for another two, pacing Temple to a 47-33 victory over Akron.

Both Sloan's tally and the Owls' total offense of 591 yards were records for Temple.

Hawaii 13, Fresno St. 10

At Fresno, Calif., a 29-yard field goal by Reinhold Stuprich on the final play of the game brought Hawaii a 13-10 victory over Fresno State.

Quarterback Casey Ortiz completed a 35-yard pass to Henry Noa with 25 seconds to go to set up the winning kick.

Grambling 31, Morgan St. 14

At New York, quarterback Joe Comeaux threw for one touchdown and set up another with his passes to lead Grambling past Morgan State, 31-14, in the Whitney Young Jr. Memorial Football Classic at Yankee Stadium.

Sophomore fullback Dave Dixon put the Tigers on the scoreboard midway in the first quarter when he bulled in from one yard out, capping a 36-yard drive. Passes of 13 yards to Dixon and 14 to John Moore set up the score.

Miss. St. 52, Vanderbilt 21

At Starkville, Miss., fullback Wayne Jones crumbled Vanderbilt's defenses with three touchdown runs to give Mississippi State and new coach Bob Tyler a 52-21 Southeastern Conference victory.

Jones, a hard-running 215-pound senior, smashed 15 yards to give Mississippi State an early lead, which evaporated as the Commodores rebounded for two scores early in the second quarter. But Jones capped a 69-yard drive with a three-yard smash to revitalize the Bulldog offense and pull State abreast.

Okla. St. 38, Arkansas 6

At Little Rock, quarterback Brent Blackman showed Arkansas every aspect of the wishbone attack as he and his Oklahoma State teammates took advantage of four breakdowns in the punting game to rout the Razorbacks, 38-6.

The Cowboys netted two safeties when center snaps sailed over the head of the Arkansas punter. Another bad snap set up an OSU field goal. The Cowboys scored their third touchdown after an OSU punt bounced off a couple of Razorbacks and was recovered at the Arkansas eight.

LSU 28, Texas A&M 23

At Baton Rouge, La., Louisiana State held off a drive by Texas A&M to defeat the Aggies, 28-23.

The nationally ranked Tigers fumbled the ball away several times in the first half and spotted the Aggies three points almost at the outset when A&M took advantage of a Tiger fumble, and Randy Haddox kicked a 31-yard field goal.

LSU settled down in the second period as quarterback Mike Miley tossed an eight-yard touchdown pass to tight end Brad Boyd. With 52 seconds left in the half, freshman Terry Robiskie scored another touchdown from the one

Colorado 28, Wisconsin 25

At Madison, Wis., Billy Waddy passed for one touchdown and ran for two others, including a 17-yard scamper with 2:26 left, to rally Colorado to a 28-25 victory over Wisconsin.

Waddy, a freshman tailback, gained 202 yards in 24 carries, including 61 yards on the Buffaloes' 80-yard, 13-play march to their decisive touchdown.

College Results

EAST

Baylor 20, Pittsburgh 14.
Bucknell 24, Boston U. 6.
Colgate 55, Lafayette 21.
Connecticut 26, Vermont 14.
Delaware 60, Gettysburg 18.
Grambling 31, Morgan St. 14.
Holy Cross 31, New Hampshire 0.
Massachusetts 21, Maine 0.
Michigan St. 14, Syracuse 8.
Penn St. 39, Navy 0.
Rhode Island 35, Northeastern 7.
Rutgers 31, Lehigh 15.
Temple 47, Akron 33.
Tennessee 37, Army 18.
Villanova 14, Cincinnati 7.
W. Virginia 24, Virginia Tech 10.

SOUTH

Alabama 28, Kentucky 14.
Auburn 31, UT Chattanooga 0.
Duke 23, Washington 21.
Florida 14, Southern Miss. 13.
Georgia 31, Clemson 14.
Howard 14, S. Carolina St. 7.
Maryland 23, N. Carolina 3.
Memphis St. 17, Miss. 13.
Miss. St. 52, Vanderbilt 21.
S. Calif. 23, Georgia Tech 6.
Tuskegee 22, J.C. Smith 19.
William-Mary 15, Wake Forest 14.

MIDWEST

Colorado 28, Wisconsin 25.
Cornell (Iowa) 19, Beloit 7.
Eastern Mich. 25, Indiana St. 14.
Illinois St. 24, Citadel 6.
Iowa St. 48, Idaho 0.
Kansas St. 7, Tulsa 0.
Louisville 27, Drake 17.
Miami (O.) 24, Purdue 19.
Michigan 47, Stanford 10.
Minnesota 41, N. Dakota 14.
Missouri 31, Virginia 7.
Nebraska 31, N. Carolina St. 14.
Notre Dame 44, Northwestern 0.
William Penn 28, Northeast (Mo.) 18.

SOUTHWEST

Arizona 26, Indiana 10.
LSU 28, Texas A-M 23.
Oklahoma St. 38, Ark. 6.
Tex. Christian 49, Tex. Arlington 18.

WEST

Illinois 27, California 7.
San Diego St. 35, Utah St. 7.
SMU 35, Oregon St. 16.
UCLA 55, Iowa 18.

Friday

Tampa 24, Xavier 7.
Miami (Florida) 20, Texas 15.

More Sports News On Page 13

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Monday, October 1, 8:30 p.m.
GEDDA WEISSENBERG
SCHUMANN Loves of the Poet
RACHMANINOFF Melodies
(Valmalète)

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.
Two shows
Bonjour Cu-mit!
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
80F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
124F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.

THE JAZZ CABARET of the CHAMPS-ELYSEES



Open every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
THE FABULOUS SINGER
DIRECT FROM LAS VEGAS
TERRI KING

Watch for this feature every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

CALAVADOS ELY. 27-28 BAL. 95-38
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
SnackBar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch
Oysters our Specialty
40Av.P.-Ier-de-Serbie(c.El.George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

PEANUTS



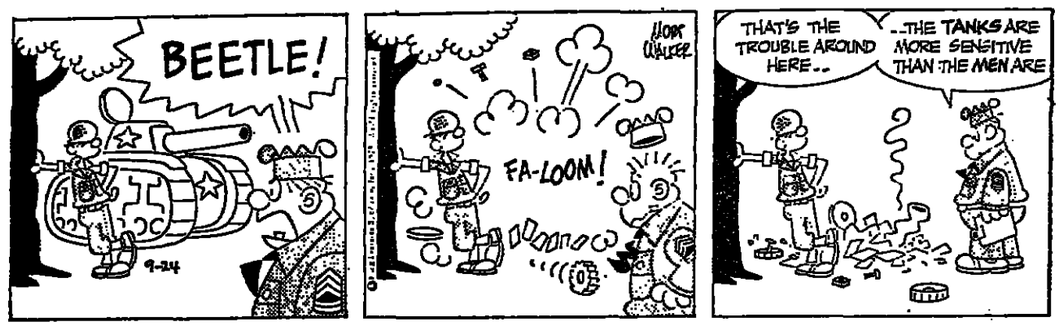
B.C.



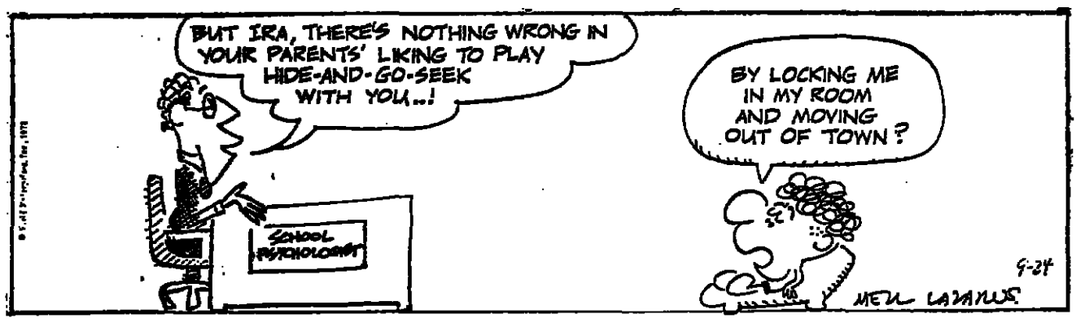
LI'L ABNER



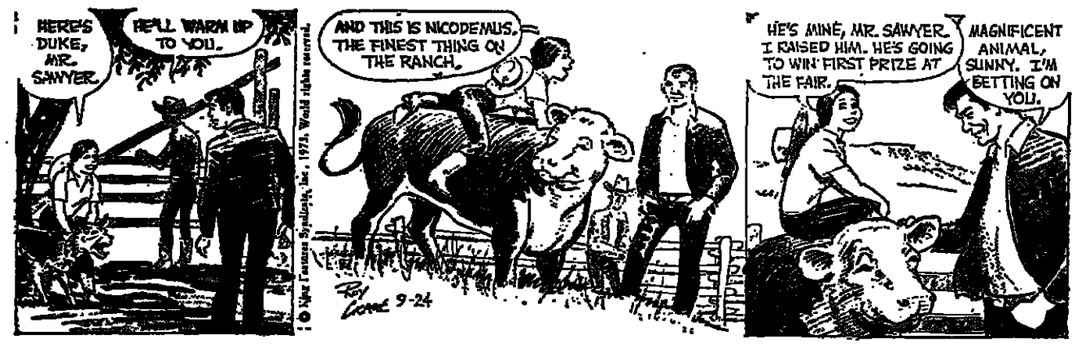
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The knight, like the other pieces, reaches its maximum power when it is posted in the center, or when it bears directly on the center. Unlike the other pieces, the knight undergoes a dramatic difference in range when it moves to the center from the edge of the board. A bishop on one of the four center squares attacks 13 squares, but even in a corner it still attacks 7. A knight in the center attacks 8 squares; in a corner, it attacks only 2.

The knight is especially vulnerable to attacks by pawns. If a bishop is driven back one square, it may still be able to control the same diagonal as before. But if a knight is forced to retreat, it usually loses its grip entirely.

Knight maneuvers thus require planning that takes into account a major part of the pawn formation.

Posted at the edge of the board, a knight is normally not only ineffective, but also runs a greater danger of being trapped because of its shortage of available escape squares.

For all that, there is at least one special case in which the correct station for a knight is at the edge of the board.

In the Panno variation of the King's Indian Defense, which the United States Open co-champion, Norman Weinstein, adopted against I. Kandel, the center formation often remains closed or dormant, while the main action is shifted to the wings. Black's 8 . . . N-QR4, despite its strange appearance, usefully attacks the most vulnerable point in the White position, the QBP.

But It Works

Naturally, the knight is in danger of being marooned or trapped there, but Black's plan is to attack so quickly on the QN file (12 . . . P-QN4) that White has no time to go knight-hunting.

According to extensive practice with this opening, the strongest system for White would be to barricade the queenside by 10 Q-B2, followed by P-N3, B-N2 and QR-N1, if needed. Once Black's queenside activity is contained, White can direct his energy to a slow but strong center build-up with P-K4 and P-B4.

However, Kandel, obsessed with the idea of proving the offside Black queen knight a liability, pressed on with the erroneous 14 P-QN4?, which laid him open to Weinstein's slashing 15 . . . B-B4! and 16 . . . NxQP!!, which won a decisive pawn.

Weinstein's sharp point was that Kandel could not snatch a piece with 18 PxB?? because of 18 . . . N-K7ch, winning the queen.

Technique's the Trick

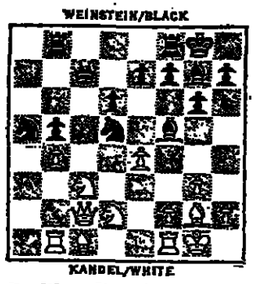
Weinstein's technique in converting his plus-pawn into a victory was excellent. His simplification, commencing with 21 . . . B-B5! and continuing with 23 . . . N-N4, made a terrible weapon out of his passed QBP, while Kandel's undeveloped forces could not come to the support of the QRP.

Weinstein's relentless advance, 26 . . . P-B6!, left Kandel nothing better than to seize the offered piece with 27 QxNch, although that cost White a rock three moves later. After the exchange of rooks at move 33 and the loss of another pawn at move 34, Kandel had to resign.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Kandel	Black Weinstein	White Kandel	Black Weinstein	White Kandel	Black Weinstein
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	13 PxP	PxP	25 R-R4	N-Q5
2 P-KN3	B-N2	14 P-QN4	PxP	26 Q-Q2	P-B6
3 B-N2	N-KB3	15 PxP	B-B4	27 QxNch	QxQ
4 N-KB3	O-O	16 P-K4	NxQP	28 RxQ	P-B7
5 O-O	P-Q3	17 NPxN	NxN	29 R/4-Q1	PxR/Q
6 P-Q4	N-B3	18 K-R1	B-K3	30 RxQ	R-N7
7 N-B3	P-QR3	19 R-R1	KR-B1	31 R-R1	R/1-B7
8 P-Q5	N-QR4	20 B-N2	Q-R2	32 P-R6	R-R7
9 N-Q2	P-B4	21 Q-Q3	B-B5	33 RxR	RxR
10 P-QR3	O-B2	22 NxB	PxN	34 B-B1	RxBP
11 Q-B2	R-N1	23 Q-B2	N-N4	35 Resigns	
12 R-N1	P-QN4	24 BxB	KxB		

WEINSTEIN/BLACK



KANDEL/WHITE

Position after 16 . . . NxQP!!

BOOKS

EVERYTHING A WOMAN NEEDS TO KNOW TO GET PAID WHAT SHE'S WORTH

By Caroline Bird. 304 pp. David McKay. $8.95.

Reviewed by Marylin Bender

THE negotiable value of a woman was clearly established in primitive societies. Jacob served 14 years for Rachel, and, in other tribes, an able-bodied wife was bartered for currency or livestock. Even today, a few females have an unerring sense of what they are worth, as sex objects or ornaments of prestige, to aging millionaires.

Most other modern women, alas, are not so sure. The complicating factor is that women have always worked within the framework of home and family and with only vaguely set remuneration. The idea that they should be adequately and fairly paid for their efforts is relatively new and disturbing, as much to them as to those men who have profited from their undervalued labor.

Now that some 33 million American women are openly in the work force, visibly yanked from such fuzzy contexts as the farm wife paying herself furtively out of the egg money, the reckoning of their worth becomes more than feminist theory. It is a matter of economic realism, which inevitably breeds hot topicality. Enter the feminist consultant who advises mighty corporations where to look for female professionals and executives to help run their enterprises and also keep them from breaking civil rights law. Rushed onto publishers' lists are titles like this admitted paste-up of notes, clippings and transcribed tape recordings. A magazine article that grew into a course at the New School for Social Research and from there into a question-and-answer manual, it would be more honestly valued at a paperback price.

Caroline Bird, the author, might be called the test-kitchen director of the women's rights movement.

During the last half-dozen years, she has been translating the creative outbursts and theoretical mandates of Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and other more publicized and scrappier sisters into foolproof recipes for coping in a hitherto male-directed world. Here again, she omits the heady wine and puff pastry in order to pass along the bread-and-butter message.

Caroline has always been the sane, accommodating sister who got along with all of the siblings. This time some of her talent for practical reform and sweet reason (based on long experience in the real world of business and finance as writer, editor and publicist) will probably rile the movement's purist philosophers.

Women must learn to demand money instead of glamour, status and the affection of their coworkers, and the quickest way to earn it is in the jobs traditionally held by men, she maintains. Salaries are lowest in the female ghettos such as the secretarial pool and the editorial staffs of publishing houses.

In a management role, which is much harder to attain because most of the access roads have had barriers at either end, Mrs. Bird advises practicing the "fashionable nonauthoritarian style of management." Don't dictate to the employees, just coordinate. That way they won't be able to resent a woman boss, she suggests, a bit too glibly perhaps.

Male chauvinists have to be conned and jollied rather than blasted out of their convictions, she seems to be preaching, and almost any tactic that succeeds is worth trying.

Mrs. Bird is most convincing when she stresses those strategies that have pushed men forward. Get yourself an office mentor (usually male) who will encourage you and lift you into a better job. Learn all you can about the operation, particularly its financial side. Get accustomed to knocking yourself out on the job, and even if you leave it to have a baby, keep up with the field during the playground years. Women must acquire a commitment to lifelong work and the habit of displaying naked ambition if they want equal paychecks with men, she indicates.

So much for generalization. No nitty-gritty is too minor for Mrs. Bird's discussion, though. Query: Can you get ahead on the job if you sleep with the boss? Answer (in capsule form): It's been done but it's risky. Query: Will I be chained to a secretary's desk if I learn to type? Summary of a patient answer to a familiar female hang-up: Learn everything you can, and then refuse to do it for too long. Besides, the question is not to type or not to type but for whom. Being secretary to a powerful man is invaluable education, and Mrs. Bird proposes that women constantly seek out unconventional learning experiences to compensate for being excluded from those areas where men amass knowledge such as the stag dinner and the golf club locker room.

The most useful chapters of this book are those that explain the various laws that give a woman the right to be paid what she is worth, when her suspicions of sex discrimination are justified, when she should sue her employer and what the consequences might be.

Indeed, this manual raises and responds to just about everything but one basic conundrum. Query: My woman's intuition tells me that the man who sits next to me and does much less work than I do is paid much more. I think he is overpaid. What am I worth then, and how do I get paid for it?

Marylin Bender is a reporter for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

H	A	N	G		W	A	V	E	R		S	T	U	B
A	M	I	E		O	L	I	V	E		U	R	S	A
F	A	S	T		R	U	N	I	T		B	E	E	R
T	H	I	S	I	S	M	Y	L	E	T	T	E	R	
			A	C	T			L	I	I				
	T	O	T	H	E	W	O	R	L	D	T	H	A	T
M	A	R			D	I	V	A		A	L	A	M	O
O	R	L	O	P		S	O	B		L	E	R	O	T
A	T	O	N	E		E	L	A	M			E	L	L
N	E	V	E	R	W	R	O	T	E	T	O	M	E	
			S	I	R			E	A	I	R			
	E	M	I	L	Y	D	I	C	K	I	N	S	O	N
A	R	I	D		E	E	R	I	E		A	T	M	O
S	I	Z	E		S	L	A	T	S		T	I	E	D
H	E	E	J	O		T	E	N	E	T		E	R	N	E

CROSSWORD

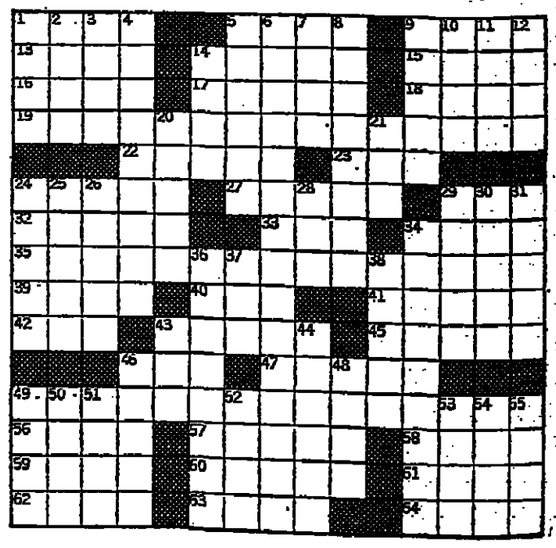
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Cheese
5 Resident of Perth
9 Labyrinth
13 El ——
14 Composer Franz
15 Writer Kingsley
16 Ratio words
17 Miss Loos
18 Hire
19 Non-opportunity of a sort
22 Roof material
23 Krazy ——
24 Maxim
27 Try
29 Employ
32 Shield
33 Heartbeat record: Abbr.
34 Ems and Baden
35 Supermarket workers in Peking
39 Mellow
40 Long-tailed ape
41 Door holder
42 Metal
43 Lion
45 Enoch or Eve
46 Gone
47 Wild goose
49 Clay products
56 Aid
57 Bellow character
58 Brother of Jacob
59 Porter
60 Algonquian Indians
61 Word on the wall
62 Rip
63 Candy
64 Observes

DOWN

1 Heroic poem
2 Rush
3 —— spumanti
4 Gem
5 Capitol Hill group
6 Vegetables
7 Grain
8 Railroad rails
9 French revolutionist
10 Sobeit
11 Galvanizing agent
12 Italian noble
14 Dalai ——
20 Solitary
21 Fever producer
24 Large: Prefix
25 Biblical land of gold
26 Worthless stuff
28 Pupil's place: Abbr.
29 Turn over
30 Beetle Bailey's boss
31 Ruhr city
34 Up-and-down items
36 Mark in the snow
37 Fur: Abbr.
38 Hitler's title: Abbr.
43 Sweet girl
44 Palmer and others
46 Aquatic mammal
48 Drinks
49 Agreement
50 Musical instrument
51 Tissue
52 Gagarin
53 —— fixe
54 Zilch
55 Iowa city



DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF I HAD SOME MONEY, I'D BUY YOU PEOPLE A COUPLA *GET-WELL CARDS!*"

هكذا من الأصل

مكتبة من الأصل

As Matlack Shuts Out Cards

Mets Take 1-Game Lead Over Pirates...

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The marching Mets defended their newly won beachhead on first place yesterday by beating back the St. Louis Cardinals, 2-0, for their fifth straight victory.

Jon Matlack pitched a formidable four-hitter one day after Tom Seaver had pitched the team into first place in the National League's Eastern Division with a five-hitter against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Wayne Garrett supplied the margin with a two-run homer in the third inning, his fifth of the September home stretch.

As a result the Mets, who were sixth and last in the division on July 8, increased their lead over their pursuers. The Pirates, who were rained out in Montreal, slipped one full game behind New York, with the Cardinals and Expos two games out—and Chicago 2 1/2 games behind after beating Philadelphia, 5-2, in 10 innings last night.

The Mets, who now have only seven games left, did an antiseptic job without freakish plays or strange bounces while Matlack struck out nine Cardinals to keep order on defense.

No. 14 for Matlack

If pitching wins pennant races, then the Mets apparently have regained theirs just in time. Matlack, who was voted the league's rookie of the year last season after pitching 15 victories, won No. 14 of his second season.

He struck out the side in the first inning, gave up a leadoff double to Ken Reitz in the third, but then added two more strikeouts and didn't allow another hit until the seventh.

Then Ted Simmons singled with one out, but Matlack struck out Joe Torre, yielded a single to Luis Melendez and finally escaped when Reitz grounded out to shortstop.

The only other Cardinals who reached base were Simmons, on a walk in the fourth, and Tommie Agee, on a bunt single in the ninth.

When he had finished, Matlack had won for the seventh time in his last eight decisions, and probably will rest now until the Mets open the last weekend of their strange summer next Friday in Chicago.

Garrett Connects

Jerry Grote, who contributed two doubles and a single to Pittsburgh's demise Friday night, opened the third inning with a shot behind third that Reitz collared on a great play. But Bud Harrelson looped a single behind third, almost into the side pocket against a tight, drawn-up defense. Matlack, trying to advance him with a bunt, struck out and the issue was left to Garrett.

The red-haired third baseman from Sarasota, Fla., settled it by pulling his 15th home run of the season down the rightfield line. It banged off the screen just above the orange home-run line, about 350 feet from the plate, and Matlack suddenly had a two-run lead.



Associated Press.

TRIUMPHANT—Mets' pitcher Tom Seaver gestures with manager Yogi Berra after team moved into first place.

Orioles Are Champs

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23 (AP).—Nobody recalls hearing Baltimore Orioles' manager Earl Weaver saying, "Give me Al Bumbry and I'll win a pennant." It was a fellow named Earl Williams that he wanted badly.

But it was Bumbry who collected three triples to tie a major league record yesterday and help the Orioles crush the Milwaukee Brewers, 7-1, as Baltimore won its fourth American League East Division title in five years.

"Last year, when we couldn't do it, it gave us a little doubt about our judgment," Weaver said. "We felt we had the kind of club that could win, even without Frank Robinson. But a lot of fellows had bad years and we finished third.

"That's why we went out and made the trade for Williams and brought up fellows like Bumbry and Rich Coggins. We always felt we had good judgment in our selection of the type of players that it took to win. This title makes you feel at least that you knew what you were doing."

Frank Robinson had a lot of good days for the Orioles, but none like Bumbry, who became the 14th American League player to hit three triples in a nine-inning game and the first in the league to do so since 1939.

And So Are the A's

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Oakland A's won their third consecutive Western Division title today behind the strong left arm of Vida Blue and the hitting of Joe Rudi as the A's pounded the Chicago White Sox for a 10-5 triumph.

The A's, who clinched their American League crown on Sept. 28 a year ago, waited until the 156th contest this year as Blue became the third Oakland pitcher to win 20 games.

The A's scored three runs in the third inning against Wilbur Wood, who lost for the 20th time this season against 24 victories. Sal Bando's two-run single was the highlight of the inning. Wood is the first major league pitcher to win and lose 20 games in the same season since Walter Johnson in 1916.

Singles by Ray Fosse and Dick Green, a sacrifice, Rudi's sacrifice fly and a double by Bando brought in two more runs in the fourth.

The A's wrapped up the game in the fifth inning with Rudi's 13th homer of the year with two on, the big blow.

Race at a Glance

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

Remaining Games

PITTSBURGH (10-x). Home (7x)—Philadelphia (3), Sept. 25-26-27; Montreal (3), Sept. 28-29-30. Away (3)—Montreal (3), Sept. 22-24. X-rained out game of July 21 with San Diego will be made up on Oct. 1 if necessary to club's playoff chances.

MONTREAL (8). Home (3)—Pittsburgh (3), Sept. 22-24. Away (5)—New York (3), Sept. 25-26; Pittsburgh (3), Sept. 28-29-30.

ST. LOUIS (7). Home (6)—Chicago (3), Sept. 25-26-27; Philadelphia (3), Sept. 28-29-30. Away (1)—New York (1), Sept. 22.

NEW YORK (7). Home (3)—St. Louis (1), Sept. 23. Montreal (2), Sept. 25-26. Away (4)—Chicago (4), Sept. 28-29-30.

CHICAGO (8). Home (4)—New York (4), Sept. 25-29-30. Away (4)—Philadelphia (1), Sept. 23; St. Louis (3), Sept. 25-26-27.

...And Extend Winning Streak to Six

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Strong three-hit relief pitching by Harry Parker and Tug McGraw, plus a two-run triple by Wayne Garrett gave the New York Mets a 5-2 victory today over the St. Louis Cardinals and extended the Eastern Division leaders' longest winning streak to six.

A crowd of 51,925, largest of the season at Shea Stadium, saw the Mets post their 10th victory in 12 games and their 21st in 28 games for a .750 pace.

The Cardinals hit starter George Stone for two runs in the first inning as former Met Tommie Agee followed Ted Sizemore's single with his 11th homer of the season.

Rich Folkers, who took over for starter Mike Thompson after he faced two batters in the first inning, ran into control troubles in the third inning. After three walks, Cleon Jones put the Mets on the board with a sacrifice fly. The Mets tied the game in the fifth when Garrett singled, Felix Millan sacrificed and Rusty Staub singled, extending his consecutive game hitting streak to 10.

The Mets took the lead in the sixth when, with two out and a runner on first, Ken Boswell delivered a pinch-hit single and Garrett tripled home the go-head run. The Mets added an insurance run in the seventh on Jones's eighth homer of the season.

Pirates 6, Expos 3

At Montreal, Willie Stargell hit a three-run homer and Pittsburgh rallied for four runs in the sev-

Sunday

enth inning of the first half of a doubleheader to defeat the Expos, 6-3.

The Expos led, 3-2, going into the seventh inning when Montreal loser Bill Stoneman, now 4-8, walked pinch-hitter Gene Clines. Dave Cash singled and Al Oliver hit a fly ball to Pepe Frias at second base. Frias fell as he backed up for the ball and it landed for a single, scoring Clines to make the count 3-3. Reliever Craig Caskey served up Stargell's 42d home run to make the score 6-3.

nl the sixth inning, Stargell picked up his 87th extra base hit of the season with a double and then scored on another double by Richie Zisk when rightfielder Ken Singleton could not locate the fly ball in the sun.

Oliver drove in the other Pittsburgh run with a first-inning single after Dave Parker doubled. Singleton homered for Montreal with none on in the second inning.

Phillies 9, Cubs 7

At Philadelphia, Ken Brett singled to center with the bases loaded in the eighth inning to break a 5-5 tie and give the Phillies a 9-7 victory over Chicago.

The Phillies opened the inning trailing, 5-4, but Willie Montanez singled off reliever Bob Locker's leg and Burt Hooton took over. Greg Luzinski singled for his fourth hit of the game and Bill Robinson moved the runners up with a sacrifice. Bob Boone was intentionally walked and pinch-hitter Tommy Hutton walked to tie the game, 5-5.

Angels 15, Twins 7

At Bloomington, Minn., Frank Robinson and Dave Chalk drove in five runs each and Nolan Ryan won his 20th game and drew closer to the major league season strikeout record as California bombed the Twins, 15-7.

Ryan, now 20-16, pitched a 13-hitter and struck out 12 Twins for a season strikeout total of 376. The big league record is 382, set in 1965 by Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers. Ryan has two more starts this season.

Aaron Within 2 of the Babe

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—Henry Aaron moved to within two home runs last night of tying Babe Ruth's career record of 714 and said that he felt his chances were good to tie it this season, but not to break it.

Aaron hit his 39th of the season and his 712th lifetime homer in the sixth inning of Atlanta's 4-2 victory over Houston, a three-run blast into the leftfield seats on the first pitch from left-hander Dave Roberts.

"I always thought my chances were pretty good for tying it," Aaron said. "My chances of breaking it don't look too good right now," he said.

The Braves have six games remaining, but Aaron was to stick by standard procedure and sit out today's game against Houston in the Astrodome.

"I'd just be fooling myself, playing a day game after a night game," he said.

Aaron said that he did plan to play in the five remaining home games on the Braves' schedule.

Roberts, who has yielded five homers to Aaron, said the pitch "wasn't a strike. It was a fast ball down low."

Aaron smiled and said, "It was a fastball, on the inside part of the plate."

It was the ninth time that Aaron had homered while teammate Carl Morton was pitching.

The 39-year old star said that he would have to get Morton to buy his dinner and added, "If he [Morton] pitches tomorrow [Sunday] I'll play. I don't think he'll pitch, so I can't play."

Reds Clinch Tie in West

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (UPI).—The Cincinnati Reds clinched at least a tie last night with the Dodgers for the National League Western Division title by defeating Los Angeles, 11-9.

Pete Rose started a seven-run rally in the first inning with a double and hit a two-run homer in the fifth as the Reds piled up an 8-0 lead. The Dodgers came back on homers by Steve Garvey and Joe Ferguson to close much of the gap.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	72	77	.593	—
Pittsburgh	75	76	.497	1
St. Louis	76	79	.490	2
Montreal	75	78	.490	2
Chicago	75	79	.487	2 1/2
Philadelphia	68	87	.439	10

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	96	59	.619	—
Los Angeles	90	66	.577	6 1/2
San Francisco	86	69	.558	10
Houston	78	78	.500	18 1/2
Atlanta	74	82	.474	22 1/2
San Diego	57	98	.368	39

Saturday's Results

New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh at Montreal, rain.
San Francisco 5, San Diego 2.
Cincinnati 11, Los Angeles 9.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Atlanta 4, Houston 2.

Friday's Results

Chicago 3, Montreal 1.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 3.
New York 10, Pittsburgh 2.
San Francisco 1, 7, San Diego 3, 2.
Cincinnati 4, Los Angeles 1.

Sunday's Games

New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Atlanta at Houston.
Phillies 9, Chicago 7.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles.
Pittsburgh 6, Montreal 3.
San Diego at San Francisco.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Baltimore	92	62	.597	—
Boston	83	71	.539	9
Detroit	82	72	.532	10
New York	75	79	.487	17
Milwaukee	72	82	.468	20
Cleveland	68	86	.442	24

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	91	64	.587	—
Kansas City	84	71	.542	7
Minnesota	77	77	.500	13 1/2
Chicago	75	80	.484	16
California	73	81	.474	17 1/2
Texas	54	101	.348	37

x-Clinched Division Title.

Saturday's Results

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Baltimore 7, Milwaukee 1.
Minnesota 6, California 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 1.
Kansas City 5, Texas 3.
Oakland 9, Chicago 3.

Friday's Results

Minnesota 8, Oakland 3.
California 6, Texas 1.
Detroit 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, Kansas City 5.
Baltimore 7, Milwaukee 4.

Sunday's Games

New York at Cleveland, 2.
Baltimore at Milwaukee.
Boston at Detroit.
California 15, Minnesota 7.
Oakland at Chicago.
Texas at Kansas City.

Against NFL Eagles

Gogolak's Field Goal Gives Giants Tie

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (UPI).—Pete Gogolak's 14-yard field goal as the final gun sounded rallied the heavily favored New York Giants to a 23-23 tie today with the stubborn Philadelphia Eagles in the Giants' last game at Yankee Stadium.

After Roman Gabriel's 16-yard touchdown pass to Hal Carmichael with 1:54 remaining gave the Eagles a 23-20 lead, the Giants started a frantic comeback drive on their own 15.

With the help of four Norm Snead completions, the Giants got down to the Eagles' 11 with 5 seconds to go and all their time-outs elapsed. After two incomplete passes, Snead hit Bob Tucker with a short pass to the Eagle seven. He was tackled with 18 seconds remaining as he failed to get out of bounds.

The clock was running as the Giants rushed their field goal unit onto the field and the ball was just snapped before the final second ticked off and Gogolak booted his third field goal of the game to earn the Giants a tie.

Steelers 33, Browns 6

At Pittsburgh, the Steelers overwhelmed Cleveland, 33-6, on four field goals by Roy Gerela, two touchdowns by Frank Lewis and one by John (Frenchy) Fuqua.

The "ferocious front four" of the Steelers and their other defenders kept their AFC Central Division rival in check throughout the game and placed Pittsburgh's offense in good field position.

Gerela kicked field goals of 12, 40, 28, and 44 yards to equal a club record and added three extra points.

Lewis, a wide receiver playing in his first game of the season, caught touchdown passes of eight yards from Terry Bradshaw and 53 yards from Terry Hanratty in the second half. Hanratty, who had been injured, also played for the first time this season.

Chiefs 16, Patriots 7

At Foxboro, Mass., Len Dawson used a pair of long passes to Otis Taylor to set up a one-yard scoring run by Willie Ellison and a 33-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud as Kansas City scored all their points in the second quarter for a 10-7 victory over New England.

Dawson hit Taylor with a 42-yard pass play that put the ball on the New England 1 at the close of the first quarter and Ellison bulled over the left side of the line for a 7-0 Kansas City lead four seconds into the second period.

The Patriots threatened to tie the game midway through the quarter, driving to the Kansas City 1-yard line with the help of two pass-interference calls and a personal foul. But running-back Paul Gipson's fumble was recovered at the 4 by Mike Sensibaugh.

Dawson hit Taylor two plays later with a 46-yard completion to set up Stenerud's 33-yard field goal for a 10-0 lead with 1:27 left in the half.

Packers 13, Lions 13

At Green Bay, Wis., a 24-yard field goal by Chester Marcol with 19 seconds to play gave the Packers a 13-13 tie with Detroit, who had just taken the lead for the first time in the game.

Marcol's field goal, his second of the game, wound up a 56-yard drive by the Packers.

Quarterback Jim Del Gaizo came off the bench with 1:53 left to direct the attack and completed three of eight passes before the drive stalled, forcing the Packers to settle for a tie.

Jets 34, Colts 16

At Baltimore, reserve quarterback Al Woodall stepped in for injured Joe Namath to throw a pair of touchdown passes and the New York defense scored on two interceptions of Marty Domres to give the Jets a 34-10 victory over Baltimore.

The Jets set a new club record with eight interceptions, the defense picking off four passes each from Colts rookie Bert Jones and the other four from Domres in the final quarter. Three of the interceptions were by cornerback Rich Sowells.

Namath fell hard after a first quarter blitz by Colts' linebacker Stan White and separated his shoulder. White sacked the nine-year veteran at the Colts' 15 for a 10-yard loss, bouncing Namath on the shoulder. The injury-plagued quarterback, who missed most of the 1970 and 1971 seasons because of knee surgery, will be sidelined six to eight weeks.

Cardinals 34, Redskins 27

At St. Louis, Jim Hart cut up the Washington defense with 286 yards passing and Donnie Anderson scored three touchdowns as the Cardinals upset the Redskins, 34-27.

Hart finished with 17 completions in 28 attempts. The two teams traded touchdowns in the fourth period when Don Shy raced 97 yards with a kickoff for the Cardinals, and Herb Mulkey did exactly the same thing on the next kickoff for Washington.

Vikings 22, Bears 13

At Chicago, Minnesota shocked the Bears in the last 69 seconds of the first half and coasted along on the strength of Fred Cox's five field goals to a 22-13 victory.

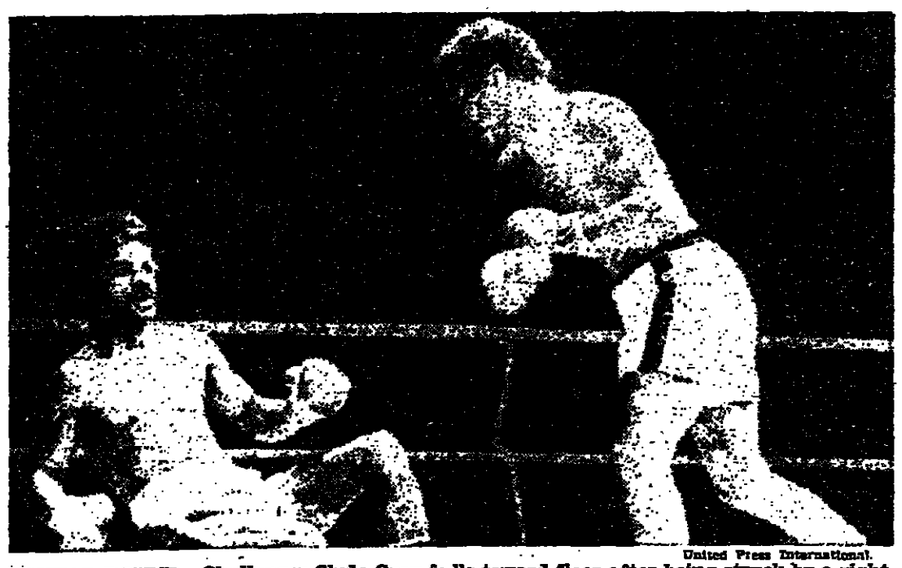
The Bears were enjoying a 10-3 lead when Fran Tarkenton started the Vikings on a 69-yard march with 1:09 left. It took them six plays and 47 seconds before John Beasley caught Tarkenton's 3-yard touchdown pass.

Cox's kickoff scooted along the ground until Bear lineman Jim Osborne tried to fall on it but let it get out from under him. Nate Wright recovered for Minnesota on the Bears' 18 with only seconds left. Two plays later, Cox kicked a 25-yarder.

Bengals 24, Oilers 16

At Cincinnati, two fourth-quarter touchdowns—a 35-yard pass from Ken Anderson to Bob Trumpy and a three-yard run by rookie Charles Clark—lifted the Bengals to a 24-10 victory over Houston in a penalty-filled game. The Bengals' rally overshadowed a game-opening 103-yard kickoff return by Houston's Bob Gresham.

Deadlocked 10-10 going into the final period, Clark scored with 9:15 remaining to give Cincinnati a 17-10 lead. Following a pass interception by Al Beauchamp, Anderson and Trumpy teamed up on their 35-yard TD pass with 6:35 left for the final margin at 24-10.



United Press International.

CANVAS-BOUND—Challenger Clyde Gray fa lls toward floor after being struck by a right from welterweight champion Jose Napoles in fifth round of bout. Napoles was victor.

Napoles Keeps Welterweight Title

TORONTO, Sept. 23 (AP).—Jose Napoles knocked down Clyde Gray in the fifth round last night and pounded out a 15-round decision in defense of his world welterweight title.

The fight at the Maple Leaf Gardens was a slam-bang affair with Gray winning the final round, which was the most action-packed of the fight. But it was too late for the British Commonwealth challenger as the 33-year-old champion from Mexico had built up an insurmountable lead.

The knockdown came toward the end of the fifth round. The two fighters had just engaged in a toe-to-toe exchange with Gray, a Canadian, getting the better of it when Napoles missed with a right, then caught the challenger on the chin with a short left hook that dropped him.

Gray was up immediately and took a mandatory eight-count, then survived the last seconds of the round.

Gray also was hurt in the 14th round when the champion buckled his knees with a left-right combination to the head in the first minute of the round. Napoles also shook Gray later in the round.

Napoles never seemed in danger of going down, but he was sent backward with a straight right hand to the chin in the eighth round and also was shook with four good right hands in the final round.

The score of the referee and the judges was flashed in lights at the end of each round, something never done before in a championship fight. However, it led to some confusion.

Referee Jay Edson at first scored it a draw, but a check of the cards showed that Edson had given Gray five points and Napoles three in the fifth round when Gray was knocked down. His error was corrected, and Edson's card favored Napoles 71-67, giving the champion a unanimous decision.

U.S. Golfers Beat British In Ryder Cup

J. C. Snead Paces American Squad

By Lincoln A. Werden

GULLANE, Scotland, Sept. 23 (NYT).—The U.S. team of professional golfers rallied to retain the Ryder Cup yesterday, defeating the squad from Great Britain and Ireland, 19-13.

Of a possible 16 points at stake in the man-to-man or singles encounters, the Americans swept off with 11 to register their 18th victory in this biennial series that began in 1927.

J. C. Snead assured the victory by winning, three and two, against Brian Barnes of Scotland, to give the Americans an insurmountable lead of 16 1/2-11 1/2.

Bernard Hunt, captain of the losing team, declared that some of his players were "whacked out" from the mental and physical strain of being under pressure for 36 holes for three days. "I just think the Americans are physically stronger," he said. "That's all there is to it."

Started Even

The match was tied, 8-8, as action began yesterday, but by the end of the eight morning singles, the United States was ahead, 13 1/2-10 1/2. Billy Casper, Tom Weiskopf, Homero Blancas and Snead all defeated their respective opponents. Only Tony Jacklin of England, the 1970 U.S. Open champion, was able to make any headway as he defeated Tommy Aaron, three and one. Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Gay Brewer were held even, so that all they could earn against their adversaries was half a point each.

The picture was somewhat different in the afternoon, although Nicklaus again was opposing Maurice Bembridge by the luck of the draw. The Englishman proved to be a tenacious golfer. However, Big Jack beat him two up at the home green after winning the preceding two holes.

Peter Oosterhuis, who plans to try his luck soon in the United States, beat Arnold Palmer, four and two, in one of the two American losses after the intermission. The other homeland victory came as Brian Huggett, in the No. 1 match, turned back Homero Blancas, four and two, with a string of six consecutive threes, beginning at the 11th.

For the Americans Casper, who went undefeated in six matches, scored against Jacklin, two and one. Brewer had a one-sided six-and-five decision over Bernard Gallacher, who still showed signs of fatigue from his forced layoff Friday. Trevino halied by six and five a tiring Neil Coles.

Jack Burke, the U.S. captain, received the trophy from British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who had walked the Muirfield course for a first-hand view of the action.

Wins Prix Vermeille

Filly Allez France Cheers Its Owner

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Sept. 23 (IHT).—No one was playing insulting name games today with Allez France. At least not at the racetrack.

Allez France, a filly bred in the United States but still named after the French national cheer, was an easy two-length winner in the Prix Vermeille, the richest race for 3-year-old fillies, and ran her way into the starting field for the coming Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, the richest race for thoroughbreds. Second today at Longchamp was 45-to-1 shot Hurry Harriet, an Irish-bred entry which finished two-and-a-half lengths ahead of El Mina, a British bred. Fifth, with excuses, was 9-to-10 favorite Dahlia.

"You know, life is not easy with a horse named Allez France," said trainer Alex Kimscha. Not when Allez France loses.

Whenever the French national soccer or rugby teams play, or whenever a French fighter opposes a foreigner, the words "Allez France" (the equivalent of "Go France, Go") are repeated. The words of encouragement usually have not helped, as sports in France are a national mockery. French teams have a way with losing big games.

Won 5 of 7 Races

Allez France, a 3-to-2 second choice today, has not picked up the bad habit. The Daniel Wildenstein-owned filly has been out seven times and has won five races, including the Prix de Diane. Her next outing will be the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp Oct. 7 and she will be the favorite to become the second filly in a row to win the world's most prestigious horse race. Last year's Arc was won by San San, which, like Allez France, was born in the United States and then shipped to France to run. Though the horses were bred in the United States, they are still referred to as French horses because of their French owners.

Today's race was all Wildenstein. The millionaire art dealer, who is in trouble with the French government because of alleged tax evasion and must pay $700,000 bail, sent three horses in the Prix Vermeille. One was Souba, which did well in its imitation of rabbit.

When the gates opened for the 2,400-meter (a mile and a half) classic, Souba sped to the front and built an eight-length lead. The filly was finished by the time the field turned for the home stretch. So was Dahlia, another American-bred, who is owned by another millionaire, Nelson Bunker Hunt of Texas. Dahlia, ridden by William Pyers, was bumped off balance before she had time to make a move, and Allez France—though the Longchamp crowd was not chanting "allez France"—came gliding home on the hand ride of Yves St.-Martin, France's leading jockey this season and most seasons.

When the daugther of Sea Bird out of Priceless Gem was led into the winner's circle, the winning owner, trainer and jockey were smiling. Not only did the threesome have a 600,000-franc prize to share, but all they heard from the crowd around the paddock area was applause. Allez France had done its name well.

More Sports News On Page 11

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

San Diego ..... 000 003 000—3 6 0
San Fran. ..... 000 000 001—1 5 0
Grief, Caldwell (5) and Kendall; Barr, McMahon (7), Moffitt (9) and Rader. W—Grief (10-16). L—Barr (11-16). HR—Gaston (15th).

(Second Game)

San Diego ..... 010 000 010—2 4 0
San Fran. ..... 300 007 11x—7 8 1
Jones, Romo (7) and Corrales; Dacquisto (1-0) and Sadek. L—Jones (5-6). HR—Colbert (18th), Matthews (12th), Lockhar (2d).

Chicago ..... 000 020 000 2—3 10 1
Philadelphia ... 000 010 100 0—2 8 2
Bonham (7-3) and Hudley; Lersch, Culver (6), Scarce (8), Diorio (10) and Boone, Ryan (10). L—Scarce (1-8).

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Montreal ..... 000 001 000—1 11 1
Chicago ..... 010 100 01x—3 7 0
Rogers, Taylor (7) and Boccabella; Hooton, Locker (8) and Hundley, Rudolph (8). W—Hooton (14-14). L—Rogers (8-4). HR—Marquez (13th).

St. Louis ..... 100 113 051—12 17 0
Philadelphia ... 000 300 000— 3 8 2
Wise (14-12) and Simmons; Lonborg, Wallace (7), Diorio (7), Wilson (8) and Boone. L—Lonborg (13-14). HR—Schmidt (15th), Torre (12th).
Pittsburgh ..... 020 000 000— 2 5 1
New York ..... 402 001 03x—10 13 0
Blass, Zachary (1), Morlan (3), Johnson (5), Foor (7), Lamb (8) and May; Seaver (18-10) and Grote. L—Blass (12-9). HR—Milner (23d), Staub (15th), Garrett (14th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ..... 000 001 200—3 6 0
Minnesota ..... 030 110 10x—6 12 0
Holtzman, Lindblad (2), Abbott (5), Hamilton (7) and Fosse; Corbin (7-3) and Borgmann. L—Holtzman (20-13).
California ..... 015 000 003—6 10 0
Texas ..... 000 000 010—1 4 3
Hand, Montenegro (8) and Stephenson; Clyde, Allen (8) and Billings. W—Hand (6-6). L—Clyde (4-7).
Boston ..... 100 000 000—1 6 2
Detroit ..... 200 012 00x—5 9 1
Moret, Pole (8) and Fisk; Perry, Hiller (6) and Freehan. W—Perry (14-12). L—Moret (11-9). HR—Kaline (10th), Sharon (7th).
Chicago ... 210 000 200 301—8 18 0
K.C. ..... 022 000 000 000—5 11 3
Kaat, Stone (2), Gossage (3), Pralling (9), Acosta (10) and Brinkman, Downing (8); Simpson, Hoerner (1), Bird (5), Drago (10) and Martinez, Taylor (9), Healy (10), Kirkpatrick (12). W—Acosta (10-6). L—Drago (12-14). HR—Orta (6th).
Baltimore ..... 100 300 012—7 11 1
Milwaukee ..... 000 100 210—4 8 1
Cuellar, Reynolds (7) and Etcheberren; Champion, Rodriguez (4), Velazquez (8), Sprague (8) and Moore. W—Cuellar (17-13). L—Champion (5-8). HR—Money (11th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
New York ..... 002 000 00x—2 4 0
Cleveland, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons; Matlack (14-15) and Grote. L—Cleveland (13-10). HR—Garrett (15th).
Cincinnati ..... 218 028 100—11 14 0
Los Angeles ... 012 130 101— 9 14 2
Gullett, Borbon (5), Hall (9), Carroll (9) and Plummer; Sutton, Rau (1), Zahn (3), Shanahan (5), Richert (7), Solomon (9) and Yeager. W—Borbon (11-4). L—Sutton (17-9). HR—Garvey (35th, 8th), Ferguson (24th, 25th), Rose (5th).

San Diego ..... 200 000 000—2 9 0
San Fran. ..... 000 112 01x—5 8 1
Arlin, Caldwell (7) and Kendall; Marichal (11-14) and Sadek. L—Arlin (11-14). HR—McCovey (28th), Phillips (15th), Maddox (9th).

Atlanta ..... 001 003 000—4 7 2
Houston ..... 000 020 000—2 8 2
Morton (14-10) and Casanova; Roberts, Forsch (8) and Jutze. L—Roberts (15-11). HR—Casanova (16th), Aaron (39th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston ..... 001 000 110—3 9 1
Detroit ..... 004 000 00x—4 7 1
Lee, Bolin (7) and Fisk; Lolich, Lagrow (8) and Freehan. W—Lolich (16-14). L—Lee (17-10).

Baltimore ..... 002 121 010—7 17 1
Milwaukee ..... 001 000 000—1 7 1
Alexander (11-8) and Etcheberren; Colborn, Velazquez (8), Lockwood (8) and Porter. L—Colborn (19-9). HR—Garcia (15th).

Oakland ..... 500 101 200—9 16 0
Chicago ..... 000 100 020—3 7 2
Hunter, Knowles (8) and Fosse; Bahnsen, Johnson (1), Geddes (8), Pralling (7) and Brinkman, Downing (6). W—Hunter (21-14). L—Bahnsen (18-20). HR—Bando (27th), May (19th).

Texas ..... 000 000 010 100 10—3 13 0
Kansas City. 000 001 000 100 12—5 11 2
Siebert, Durham (6), Foucault (11), Shellenback (12), Brown (13) and Suarez; Fitzmorris, Garber (8), Mingori (13) and Martinez, Taylor (9). W—Mingori (3-2). L—Brown (3-5). HR—Martinez (1st), Reichardt (6th).

New York ..... 000 000 100—1 9 0
Cleveland ..... 021 001 01x—5 10 1
Dobson, McDowell (7) and Munson; Perry (15-10) and Ducan. L—Dobson (8-8). HR—Spikes (22d), Bell (13th), Chambliss (11th), Nettles (23d), Torres (7th).

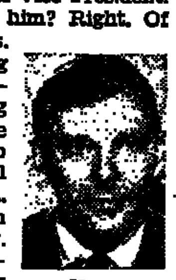
California ..... 000 201 000—3 6 3
Minnesota ..... 004 020 00x—6 5 0
May (7-16) and Stephenson; Blyleven (19-16) and Borgmann. HR—F. Robinson (28th).

Obituaries

Agnew the Fall Guy

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—You come into Washington from the United States, and it's crazy. The big thing is Agnew. A Vice-President. You've heard of him? Right. Of the United States.


Baker

Mildly interesting man. A lot of people went very big for him when he used to give it to the press. All right, the media. Really laid it on with a dictionary. Same guy. Interesting man, big spokesman for good old days, good old ways. Really like to go back there myself, and who wouldn't?

Anyhow, Agnew could warm you up about the chances of getting back there, although he didn't have any real suggestions how to make the trip, and for that matter would you really want to go if he did? I mean, it was great back there in the good old days, but you had to know how to use the clutch, and the TV was only seven inches big, and they still hadn't invented the frozen French fry.

And there was no super bowl. In school you still had to learn Latin.

Anyhow, that was Agnew's big thing, and he was Vice-President, a big man in his way, but still . . . Only a Vice-President. Hannibal Hamlin was a vice-president, and Thomas Hendricks, and Levi P. Morton, and Garret A. Hobart.

That's right. Of the United States.

Of course, that was in the good old days.

* * *

Still, only a Vice-President, yet there it is—the whole city of Washington talking of nothing but Agnew, and will he quit, and who will the President make the new vice-president if Agnew does quit, and if Agnew doesn't quit will anybody answer the phone at the White House when he calls up, and what about the right wing? And while we're about it, what about the left wing? And the single wing?

I go on like this to suggest to you how crazy it is, this city where nobody is interested in anything quite as much as in this poor guy who is in a pickle, and is nothing more than a vice-president. And will he quit?

A vice-president. May have made a little private money out of public business some years back. May not have. Compared to what the important people in Washington have been up to, it is like being accused of disturbing the peace, driving without a license, committing a nuisance in the park.

* * *

That sounds soft on Agnew? In a place like this when the big powers set out to get a man, especially somebody as miserable as a vice-president, the inequity may make you a bit indulgent.

Agnew, alleged receiver of Baltimore County peanuts, makes a target for overkill. The small takers, they say in Washington, are always the easiest destroyed. People—that's us—aren't supposed to care about big takers, because we are too small scale to comprehend the really big private siphonings of national wealth committed by the big timers. The small takers we can understand—we, theoretically, being as small-bore as your average small taker.

So Agnews are the conventional targets for the high rollers. In Washington, they have seen this happen too many times. They know how easy it is to commit ruination on the small taker, how hard to bring down the people who only take big. After seeing so much floundering in the Watergate business, which involved the ultimate powers, it is reassuring in a place like Washington to see the hunting of a vice-president. Vice-presidents make easy fall guys. Life is more predictable in such a hunt, therefore, more comfortable.

Thus, Watergate: Out of the headlines and into the hunting of the Vice-President.

'Queen Elizabeth, who was visiting at the time, looked up at me and waved. Since I had already spent three years in England, I thought it was only natural that she should recognize me...'

On Being a Snob—It Takes One to Know One

PARIS (NYT).—What does snobbishness mean to you? How are you (or are you not) a snob? Give the best example of snobbishness you know. Who else should answer these questions? Who should definitely not answer them?

The point is, it takes one to know one.

Gonzague Saint Bris, a 25-year-old journalist, enfant terrible about town and snob in his spare time, sent a questionnaire to 100 members of the European jet set, aristocrats, artists and writers. Like Mr. Bris, all are listed either in the French Who's Who or the Social Register.

Burning Issue

Ensconced in one of his father's châteaux, the Château du Clos Lucé in Amboise, where Leonardo da Vinci died and Mr. Saint Bris was born, he set out to digest the heap of answer sheets.

The result is his first book, "Qui est Snob?" The "confessional of the chic" will soon be translated into English for the benefit of snobs who never bothered to learn French.

"Originally, I thought snobbishness was demodé, but apparently it is still a burning issue. All my friends are snobs," said Mr. Saint Bris, a slender man dressed for the yacht down to his sneakers.

His private career as snob dates from the day when, as a child, he looked out of his window into the gardens of the Elysée Palace, *home of the French president*, across the street.

"Queen Elizabeth, who was visiting at the time, looked up at me and waved," he recalled. "Since I had already spent three years in England, I thought it was only natural that she should recognize me. Ah, the vanity of the French is fantastic. It begins with a 'V' as in Versailles."

Mr. Saint Bris said he decided to write "Qui est Snob?" because he felt the subject fitted his personality like a glove.

His book, for social Peeping Toms, is bulging with backstairs gossip and embarrassing anecdotes.

"It is a very French book in the tradition of Balzac. This is why it is ultra-modern," said the author, who heads his chapters with such inside jokes as "Madame Recamier Standing Up," "The Complex of Grillon" and "The Disorders of the Garter."

"One can never look enough at the feet of snobs. They have a special shape due to having stepped on other people's heads," Mr. Saint Bris writes.

Tipping Issue

To the Prince Napoleon Murat, snobbishness means "never tipping the doorman at Maxim's and never giving business lunches."

"And do you do the ironing yourself?" Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes asked Mrs. Aristotle Onassis. Or so Mr. Saint Bris says. The interchange, of course, may belong to the realm of fiction.

Snobbishness can also be Baron James de Coquet, who preferred to finish his military career as a private, since he couldn't be promoted *directly* to the rank of general. Or the maharani who refused caviar at a banquet with the excuse that "my doctor has forbidden me to eat eggs."

It can also be David de Rothschild advocating "dandyism for the masses" or a young German prince who dashed to Cardin to buy a "very simple Mao suit" preparatory to scaling the barricades during the May, 1968, riots.

Or a valet who comforted the bereaved family of his late and supersnobbish employer by declaring, "Do not think Madame unhappy. This evening, she dines with God."

Who else should answer the questionnaire? President Nixon received one vote for and one against. President Pompidou had two "nays," while his wife got only one.

Party Celebrity

The doorman of the Jockey Club and both the doorman and hatcheck woman of Maxim's were all approved.

Vasarely voted "no" to five people: Vasarely, Vasarely, Vasarely, Vasarely and Vasarely.

But he was outdone by one master snob who voted "yes" to himself on three different grounds: as Queen Fabiola's brother, as Don Jaime de Mora y Aragon and as the son of the Marquise de Casatierra.

Since the publication of "Qui est Snob?" Paris has retaliated by flooding Mr. Saint Bris with invitations.

"The more I frighten people, the more they invite me," he admitted.

"But the cocktail party Comte Jacques de Ricaumont gave for my book gave me the greatest pleasure of all. It was there that the reconciliation of two great families took place. Peace was made between the Orléans and the Bourbons," Mr. Saint Bris said, looking down from the pinnacle of his Ennui Chic.

PEOPLE: *Palace Denies Charles Plans '73 Engagement*

Buckingham Palace dismissed yesterday as "pure speculation" a newspaper report that **Prince Charles**, 24, may announce his engagement to **Lady Jane Wellesley**, 22, only daughter of the **Duke and Duchess of Wellington**, before year's end.

A spokesman at the Wellington country home near London said that Lady Jane was away for the weekend.

However, the News of the World, a Sunday newspaper, had said that, when asked if she might become the next queen of England, Lady Jane had blushed and said: "We'll see about that. You mustn't jump the gun. It might all be wishful thinking."

Her father "emphatically denied" the romance report and added, "I am very close to my children," the newspaper said.

It said that the engagement possibility was being discussed by close friends of the prince and Lady Jane, whose family, descended from the hero of the Battle of Waterloo, is prominent in English social life.

The newspaper said that the engagement might be announced after the Nov. 14 wedding of **Princess Anne**, Charles's sister.

Court sources, according to UPI, suggested that it would be desirable if Britain's royal heir, now serving as a junior navy officer, married a princess from another royal family, rather than a British girl outside royal ranks. But the prince, according to AP, was quoted recently as saying that he would like to marry an English girl of position who would be able to cope with the demands of high office.

* * *

John P. Schaefer, 38, president of the University of Arizona, recently grew a beard to try to bridge the generation gap. But he figured it was a losing cause, he said, when he passed a bushy-chinned student on campus and the youth told him: "Guys like you are giving beards a bad name."

* * *


AP.
Eva Gabor

Actress **Eva Gabor**, one of the champions of the axiom "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," was wed Friday for the fifth time. She and **Frank Jameson**, an adviser to Tool Research and Engineering Corp., and former senior vice-president of North American Rockwell Corp., said their nuptial vows before the Rev. **Ray Fowler** at the Webb School, a private secondary school in Claremont, Calif. Jameson is an alumnus of the institution. Present for the rites in the chapel were the bride's older sisters, **Zsa Zsa** and **Magda**, actress **Suzanne Pleshette**, **Tina Sinatra**, actor **Edward Albert** jr. and Jameson's four children by his previous marriage. A spokesman said the couple planned to go to Jameson's home in Algarve, Portugal, this Thursday.

* * *

In Chicago, **Maudesta Divens**, 27, won $12,319.90 last Monday after picking horses that finished 1-2-3 at a racetrack. On Friday, after collecting her winnings, she went through an alley, taking a shortcut home, and two men, one of them with a gun, held her up. Miss Divens, whose family is on welfare, gave them her purse, containing $12,000 in $100 bills. She got home with the $319.90 she had kept in a pocket.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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FRENCH PROVINCES

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5 double bedrooms, 5 marble baths, dressing room. Single with bath. Vast living, study, dining room, big kitchen with 3 deep freezers. 4 fridges, washing machine, dryer. 3 servants' rooms 2 baths. Enormous patio with pool. Central heating. Completely furnished. 4 servants included. 2 phones, tropical gardens. Ptas. 250,000 per month or Ptas. 200,000 per month for 6 months lease. Apply: Sr. Morales, Edificio Gibralfaro A-1° B. Tel.: 823077 or 825140-1-2.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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PERSONNEL WANTED

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GRADUATE PARLIAMENTARY INTERPRETER and translator, Italian, French, English, experienced, seeks part-time job. Call, mornings: Paris, 520-51-29.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCHMAN: Bilingual, with U.S. resident card. Excellent education. Would like to work in American family as valet, cook, tutor, chauffeur. Will travel. Call: Berth 805-15-05, before 10 a.m. or write: Box 26,799, Herald, Paris.
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